FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

11 MAY 1987

Gulf Conflict

Shipping Attacks — A Soviet cargo vessel en route to the Saudi port of Al-Damman was "seriously damaged" 6 May during a "piratical raid" by "unmarked launches," TASS reported. The agency noted that AP attributed the attack to Iran. According to Delhi radio, an Indian tanker in the southern Gulf was hit by missiles from Iranian gunboats 11 May.

Aircraft Losses — A military source told INA 9 May that an Iraqi plane on a training mission crashed in the Mahshahr area due to a "technical malfunction." A communique cited by IRNA had claimed that Iranian antiaircraft fire downed a MIG-21 in the same sector. The communique also noted that an Iraqi helicopter was shot down near Sar Dasht.

Iranian Policy, Diplomacy — Any "hostile confrontation" of Islamic Iran will cause the United States "further irreparable defeats," a Foreign Ministry spokesman warned 9 May. In remarks cited by Tehran radio, the spokesman "severely condemned" the U.S. stance against Iran and advised the United States and its allies to "stop showing their teeth" in the Gulf and to end their "fruitless support" for Iraq. Following a cabinet meeting the next day, Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi told Tehran radio that Iran is "serious" about not allowing the Gulf to become an "arena" for "East-west rivalry." He stressed that Kuwait and other regional countries will suffer more than Iran in the event of a Gulf "crisis." Musavi also noted that the cabinet had discussed ways to minimize the effect of the falling dollar on oil revenues and import costs.

In diplomatic action, Acting Foreign Minister 'Ali Mohammad Besharati and UAE President Shaykh Zayid Ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan exchanged views on regional concerns, especially security in the Gulf, IRNA reported 10 May. Besharati reiterated that vessels carrying oil and other cargo for Iraq will be regarded as Iraqi ships subject to attack. The Iranian official criticized Kuwait's "collaboration" with Iraq and praised the UAE's "wise attitude" toward Iran as exemplary in the region. According to WAKH, Besharati gave the UAE president a message from Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i.

Israel

The debate on the international conference issue was not concluded during the 11 May Inner Cabinet meeting, Jerusalem radio announced in a report at the end of the session. The Inner Cabinet will continue its deliberations in another meeting on 13 May, prior to Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres' departure for Washington, the radio added.

Peres had earlier told the radio that he favors elections this year, asserting that the people should be asked whether they want to launch a peace process or "regress." If the cabinet rejects negotiations, there will be a return to hostility and disappointment, he said, and the Arabs will seek military and other alternatives. On the question of PLO participation in a peace conference, Peres pointed out that Jordan has presented conditions that effectively prevent the PLO from attending, and he contended that Jordan's conditions are harsher than those laid down by the United States. The radio also broadcast Peres' remark that a visit to the Middle East by Secretary of State George Shultz could be "very important" and "highly productive." Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin's suggestion that Shultz visit the region to consolidate a framework for negotiations may prove to be a stalling tactic aimed at postponing a cabinet crisis, the radio said, noting that a concrete decision on the international conference issue could be delayed if Shultz is invited.

Lebanon

Envoys of President Amin al-Jumayyil held talks in Damascus with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam 10 May, Radio Monte Carlo reported, noting that the resumption of Lebanese-Syrian talks on political reform follows a 6-week suspension in the negotiations following the Lebanese opposition's rejection of President al-Jumayyil's proposals. Khaddam met with Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni the previous day, according to SANA.

In another political development, President al-Jumayyil discussed current developments with former President Sulayman Franjiyah during a visit to Zgharta, Beirut radio reported. A car bomb explosion in Zgharta the same day killed 1 person and injured 34 others, the radio disclosed.

Normal air traffic resumed at Beirut Airport 11 May, Voice of Lebanon radio announced. The chairman of Middle East Airlines, the Lebanese carrier, had earlier told Beirut radio that the reopening of the airport follows an agreement on new terms with the insurance companies.

Among further reportage on Israel's 8 May air attack near Sidon, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio stated that the raid killed 10 people and injured 40. A spokesman for Abu Nidal's Fatah-Revolutionary Council announced that its fighters may carry out reprisal operations, according to the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio.

Iran on the Arab-Israeli Conflict

An Iranian Foreign Ministry condemned the 8 May Israeli air raid in a statement broadcast by Tehran radio, asserting that Israel's killing of Palestinian Muslim civilians shows that its efforts to promote the "so-called Middle East peace" are simply a "sinister pretense" aimed at misleading world public opinion. President 'Ali Khamene'i also discussed the Arab-Israeli conflict in a Friday sermon reported by the radio, warning that talk of unity among Arab governments on the Palestinian issue is only acceptable if it means unity in struggle against Israel. However,

if such unity means dragging the "progressive" Arab states into compromise alongside Jordan, Egypt, and Morocco, this spells "utter shame" for the Arab world, he asserted.

PLO

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat was received by Saudi King Fahd in Riyadh 10 May, SPA reported. During his earlier visit to the UAE, 'Arafat told the local paper *Al-Khalij that a PLO delegation headed by deputy military* commander Khalil al-Wazir will visit Damascus soon to continue the dialogue with Syria and with Palestinian factions that did not attend the Algiers PNC, WAKH noted. However, Palestinian sources cited by the UAE's *Al-Ittihad* maintained that the Syrians have informed PFLP leader George Habash they will not receive any PLO delegation in the near future.

Libya

In a 9 May commentary, JANA's international affairs editor accused the United States of leading a "fierce political and information campaign" against the so-called threat of a Libyan "presence" in the South Pacific. Decrying U.S. "insolence," the editor expressed confidence that the peoples of Oceania can distinguish between those who want to "rob" them and those who want to "bolster their rights."

Western Sahara

According to a Saharan communique cited by Algiers radio, 93 Moroccan soldiers were killed and 13 taken prisoner during a "large-scale battle" in the Farsia area 8 May. During the battle, which was part of a "general offensive" against the Moroccan defense walls, Polisario troops captured a large quantity of weapons and documents.

Afghanistan

A BAKHTAR statement 9 May stressed the DRA's "profound concern" over the "further deterioration" of relations with Pakistan. Terming the Pakistani Government a "stooge of American imperialism," the statement called attention to the "grave consequences" of continued "provocations." At a news conference for foreign reporters held the previous day and carried by Kabul radio, Foreign Minister 'Abdol Wakil commented that considering the increased threat from the United States and Pakistan, the DRA cannot ask the Soviet Union to withdraw the rest of its "limited contingent." Wakil denied that the policy of national reconciliation is failing, and he accused "warmongering forces" of trying to obstruct the policy by escalating their "terroristic activities." On the subject of exiled King Zahir, the foreign minister reiterated that "all Afghans" are invited to participate in forming a national unity government.

In remarks cited by AFP 8 May, Golboddin Hekmatyar, leader of the Islamic Party of Afghanistan, announced that the Islamic Alliance of the Mujahidin is planning elections to constitute an assembly with the objective of strengthening unity among the resistance parties and facilitating international recognition. The elections will be held in refugee camps in Pakistan and Iran as well as in "liberated areas" of Afghanistan. Afghan sources in Pakistan told AFP that still at issue among the alliance parties are the possible roles of other resistance groups and the former king.

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Middle East & Africa

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Morocco, Algeria Seek to Avoid Confrontation

LD081053 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0957 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 May (KUNA) — Informed Arab political sources in Rabat told *Al-Ittihad* paper, published here today, that during the recent Oujda tripartite summit, an undertaking between King Hassan II of Morocco and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid was achieved to avoid any direct confrontation between both countries, regardless of the circumstances.

The sources stressed that Saudi Arabia's King Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz was witness to this undertaking which spares both countries from war, the extent of which is unknown.

The sources stated that the Saudi mediation, which began 12 March, began following ferocious battles that erupted in Western Sahara at the end of last February and beginning of March, and which gave rise to fear of their probable extension, which would present a danger to the region's security.

The sources also confirmed that the Saudi move had been swift following the appearance of serious indications of (?the probable) development of the conflict between the two neighboring countries. The sources pointed out that the Saudi king had secured Algerian guarantees from President Chadli Bendjedid with regard to his country's undertaking to avoid any direct confrontation with Morocco, irrespective of the circumstance, and that the Saudi king conveyed these guarantees to Morocco following a 1-day visit to Algeria.

PLO Executive Committee To Meet in Tunis 13 May

JN090905 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0810 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 May (WAKH) — Today's edition of *Al-Ittihad* notes that the PLO Executive Committee meeting scheduled to be held tomorrow in Tunis has been postponed until Wednesday. Senior Palestinian sources told *Al-Ittihad* the session was moved back due to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's ongoing Arab tour. The same sources said the meetings of the committee will open on Wednesday and end on Thursday.

In a dispatch from Cairo, *Al-Ittihad* notes that 'Arafat will present a draft resolution to the Executive Committee emphasizing the vital relations between the PLO and Egypt. In a statement to one of the paper's reporters, PNC member Sa'id Kamal pointed out that this draft resolution defines the bases of the organization's ties with Egypt. This will be done in light of the relationship with Egyptian leaders, which began with 'Arafat's trip to Cairo in 1983, subsequent developments, with the goal of organizing this relationship, and against the backdrop of Egypt's work and its bilateral contacts concerning an international conference. Kamal said all this bespeaks Egypt's support for Palestinian rights.

Sa'id Kamal stated that 'Arafat instructed him before returning to Cairo to tell Egyptian officials of the PLO's eagerness to reinforce its relations with Egypt. He was also to inform them that if the PLO establishes any type of relations with any fraternal Arab party, this will not be at the expense of its bonds with Egypt.

Al-Ittihad said some Palestinian leaders requested permission to visit Egypt a few days ago to explain the Palestinian position, but Egypt insisted that the Executive Committee issue a clear statement on relations with Egypt.

Al-Ittihad cited Ambassador Taha al-Farnawani, chief of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry's Palestine Department, as saying that Cairo is waiting for the results of the Executive Committee meeting. He noted that Egypt's stand will be based on the pronouncements of the Executive Committee and on whether it issues a clear and satisfactory statement free of showmanship and vituperation. If the Executive Committee takes such a position, Al-Farnawani said, Egyptian officials will study the situation.

He also explained that all PLO leaders returned to Cairo after taking part in the recent PNC session. He added they are now living peacefully in Egypt, and that no one has harassed them.

Khalid al-Fahum on PNC, PNSF Talks With Al-Asad

JN101049 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 8 May 87 pp 1, 27

[By Mahmud Khalil]

[Text] PNSF Chairman Khalid al-Fahum has called for a new Palestinian dialogue based on the Tripoli document, which would lead to a new PNC session that would make Palestinian unity a solid fact. He also said the Palestinians should have a special relationship with Syria.

In a telephone call from *Al-Anba'* to Khalid al-Fahum at his residence in the Syrian capital, the PNSF chairman said the results of the recently concluded PNC meetings in Algiers were inadequate and incomplete. After all, they do not reflect a comprehensive form of national unity, especially since we know that five factions, in addition to several independent nationalist figures, did not take part. He added that the reason for this was the failure to abide by the Tripoli document, which specified constants that should never be bypassed.

As for the relationship with Syria, Al-Fahum declared: We in the PLO want to establish the best ties with all Arab states. He then added: Syria has a special and distinguished role, for today it is the only Arab state directly confronting the expansionism of Zionist-U.S. imperialism. He continued: Historical and geographic factors throughout our past have made Syria's relationship with Palestine an inevitable necessity. This is true if the Palestinian revolution is to continue, and if our Palestinian people are to escalate their struggle to achieve their rights to repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of their independent state on their land, Palestine.

Al-Fahum went on to say: The PNC session in Algiers did not result in a collective leadership, as provided for by the Tripoli document. He pointed out: The Palestinians need a genuine collective leadership, as we are dealing with a shrewd and intransigent enemy. Our fight is against Israel, Zionism, and the

United States. One-man leadership, no matter how strong, remains vulnerable. Thus, I believe the PLO has not given due attention to national unity, which has been among its leading objectives since 1964. Its top goals are unity, pan-Arab mobilization, and liberation.

In reply to a question from *Al-Anba'*, Al-Fahum stated: Unity is sacred. We urge unity and we have been working to bring it about in a true form impervious to divisions of the type seen in the past. Therefore, I believe a new dialogue involving all resistance factions without exception must be launched. This dialogue must be based on the Tripoli document and on the need to open the Syrian gate for Palestinian action. Once the dialogue is over, a new PNC must be formed. At that point, the new PNC should meet as soon as possible to make national unity a reality, closing the ranks of all factions and not only in the diaspora.

When *Al-Anba'* asked about President al-Asad's meeting with a delegation from the PNSF, Al-Fahum answered: Our talks with the Syrian president dealt with the issues I have addressed. He told us that Syria seeks a form of Palestinian national unity based on clear foundations and impervious to division and interference. It is worth noting that before the PNC meetings in Algiers, Syria informed us that it approved of the Tripoli document, the political side of which reflects the resolutions adopted at the 16th PNC session. Its organizational side was reflected in the Aden-Algiers agreement. Prior to the Algiers PNC session, Syria also told us it was ready to open its gates to all without exception on the basis of this document.

Answering another question, Al-Fahum remarked: I want to say that Syria had no role whatsoever in drafting the Tripoli document. It was in no way involved in the deliberations that led to its signing. He added: As I told you, the Tripoli document was no more than a reflection of PNC resolutions.

'Arafat Comments on International Conference

JN081230 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 May 87

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Abu Dhabi, 8 May (GNA) — In a statement appearing in today's edition of the Al-Shariqah paper *Al-Khalij*, 'Arafat said the meeting between Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and PFLP Secretary General George Habash had positive and encouraging results for the resumption of Syria-PLO relations.

'Arafat added that a committee including Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, and PLO Executive Committee Members Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh and Abu 'Ali Mustafa [Mustafa al-Zibri] will visit Damascus within a week to continue the dialogue. 'Arafat pointed out that Palestinian leaders are willing to continue talking to those factions that did not participate in the 18th PNC session.

'Arafat explained that he felt the international peace conference would be held before November 1987 and with PLO participation "if the Arabs manage to come up with a united stand to meet all challenges."

When asked what we can expect from the Arab summit scheduled to meet prior to September 1987, 'Arafat predicted the participants will pledge to revive the work of the seven-member committee in accordance with the Fes summit plan. They may also decide to form a new committee to follow up the implementation of Arab summit resolutions on the Palestinian question and the Middle East conflict. The international conference is one of the most important ways of putting such resolutions into practice.

Syria Reportedly Postpones PLO Delegation Visits

JN091550 Manama WAKH in English 1530 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Abu Dhabi, May 9 (GNA) — The UAE daily *Al-Ittihad* today reported that Syria has postponed all visits by PLO delegations to Damascus waiting for practical implementation of the PNC resolutions during the next three months.

Quoting Palestinian sources in Tunis, the paper said that the Syrian stand during talks with George Habash, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, was inflexible despite the positive outcome of the PNC's 18th session held in Algeria last month.

Meanwhile, other Palestinian sources said that Syrian security authorities had detained 17 Palestinian leaders at the Damascus airport after their return from Algeria where they took part in the PNC meetings.

The paper said the leaders belonged to the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Palestine Liberation Front and the Palestinian Communist Party.

Some of those leaders were expelled on Thursday to Libya while others were sent to Prague and other countries.

Fatah Uprising Issues Statement on Anniversary

JN101615 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] Damascus — In a political statement on the 4th anniversary of the uprising today, the Fatah Uprising Movement declared that it will continue its policy of nationalist pan-Arab militancy. It pledged to do so by opposing all imperialist schemes and capitulationist plans, as well as the Camp David accords and all other plots designed to liquidate the Palestinian question and remove the Palestinian rifle from the field of conflict with the enemy.

The statement pointed out that the movement will continue to bolster its militant solidarity with the forces of Arab steadfastness led by Syria, which is a rock of determination and confrontation before all the imperialist and Zionist conspiracies being concocted against the Palestinian cause and the Arab homeland. The declaration called for a bolstering of the triangle of steadfastness, which links Syria, the Palestinians, and Lebanon's nationalist forces, on a basis hostile to imperialism and Zionism. It also said the battle of confrontation with the enemy should be waged on a common front.

The statement greeted the masses in the occupied Arab territories, who are standing fast in the face of Israeli occupation and are waging heroic battles against the enemy and its destructive war machine. It also hailed the Arab nation's martyrs, who fell in defense of its honor and dignity. The declaration said there must be unity among the nationalist pan-Arab forces headed by revolutionary Syria, which is fighting aggression.

Oppose 'Defeatist Line'

JN110725 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0600 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] In Damascus the Fatah dissidents led by Colonel Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] yesterday issued a statement affirming that they will continue their struggle to foil the defeatist line led by PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat. In their statement, the Fatah dissidents reaffirm their criticism of the recent PNC session in Algiers which they describe as a show that widened the gap among Palestinans.

'Atallah 'Atallah Interviewed on Amman Agreement

LD092022 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1235 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Beirut, 9 May (KUNA) — A responsible Palestinian official expelled from Fatah after his mutiny against PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has expressed his opposition to the PLO's recent decision to abrogate its 1985 agreement with Jordan.

The official, 'Atallah 'Attallah, alias Abu al-Za'in, Fatah's former intelligence chief and a former member of the PLO Supreme Military Council, added that "any attempt to detract from the accord will end in failure."

In an interview with the magazine *Al-'Usbu' al-'Arabi*, he said the cancellation of the agreement "was a step back, which our people cannot accept. Indeed, they will defend the accord with all the strength they can muster." He described the abrogation as a "political blunder" that robs the PLO of its credibility and impedes the Palestinian role in any issue that might be raised. He denied that he works for any particular Arab country.

Abu al-Za'in was expelled from Fatah and the PLO's Supreme Military Council after he and a group of his followers voiced their dissent in Jordan last year.

Asked about ways to solve the Palestinian problem, he said he supports any settlement that gives the Palestinian people "something." He said the road to a settlement should be tried first, and if this fails, the next step should be "to look for some other way to liberate our homeland. However, it is vital that we end the present state of neither peace nor war."

Abu al-Za'in, who held a rally in Amman to express his rejection of the decisions made at the PNC session in Algiers concerning the abrogation of the Amman agreement and relations with Egypt, gave his support to the establishment of a confederal union between Jordan and a future Palestinian state.

Recent press reports said 'Atallah had been invited to Egypt, which closed PLO offices on its soil following the PNC's decision on PLO relations with Egypt. 'Atallah cabled Egypt's President Mubarak criticizing the PNC's position.

KUWAIT

Attack on Soviet Ship Increases Tension in Gulf

LD091345 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1000 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Kuwait, 9 May (KUNA) — A Soviet freighter has been attacked in the Arab Gulf in the first such incident affecting a Soviet ship since the start of the Iraq-Iran war. TASS reports that the freighter *Ivan Koroteyev* was sailing with a cargo of building materials and drain pipes toward the Saudi port of Dammam when it was attacked and damaged by launches. In the meantime, the United States has pledged, in the words of President Reagan, to support any initiative designed to take adequate measures against any party involved in the Iraq-Iran war that refuses to cooperate with UN efforts to end the conflict.

American news agencies have quoted maritime sources in the Gulf as saying an Iranian launch attacked the Soviet freighter on Wednesday as it was sailing off the coast of Dubai. TASS said heavy rocket and machine gun from the unmarked launches did serious damage to the vessel, but that no members of the crew were hurt. The Soviet news agency cited maritime sources as saying the ship was struck by Iranian launches. The Soviet authorities are investigating the circumstances surrounding this incident.

The attack on the Soviet freighter came only hours after Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov criticized what he called the attempts being made in Iran to complicate Soviet-Iranian relations. He accused certain Iranian officials and the Iranian media of making unfriendly statements about the Soviet Union, of trying to distort Soviet policy toward Iran and the Iraq-Iran war, and of misrepresenting relations between the two countries.

The Soviet officials who visited the Arab Gulf region recently warned that Moscow would give a firm reply to any attack on its ships.

Observers believe this attack on the Soviet ship has increased tension in the region. It is not known if the freighter *Koroteyev* was escorted by Soviet warships when it was attacked. However, according to shipping sources, Soviet warships usually accompany Soviet vessels bound for Iraq.

The Western states and the Soviet Union have announced they will protect freedom of navigation in the Gulf. U.S. Presidential Envoy Richard Murphy, who is currently visiting the Arab Gulf region, will discuss the question of navigation in light of his country's pledge, as announced by President Reagan on 25 February. On that occasion, the President stressed America's commitment to guarantee the free flow of oil through the Strait of Hormuz. President Reagan has also called for an end to the war and has asked Secretary of State Shultz to redouble his efforts to reach a negotiated settlement.

No one can deny the importance which the stability of this region has for international relations, as it is an area with waterways and a strategic wealth from which various countries of the world benefit. The repercussions of tension in this region, with their harmful effects on its states and the states of the world, fall primarily on the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war, which the international community has been demanding an end to since it started some 7 years ago. The stand calling for an end to this war in an honorable way to both sides. The preservation of their rights in accordance with international laws and norms is a stand shared by the Soviet Union and the United States, and the other powers.

The Arab League is also endeavoring to end this war through negotiations. The Arab stand enjoys full international support, whether at the United Nations level, the UN Security Council, the Nonaligned Movement, or the Islamic Conference Organization. During his meeting in Washington yesterday with the seven-member Arab Committee stemming from the Arab League Council, President Reagan pledged to support the idea of imposing adequate measures on any side involved in the Iraq-Iran war who refuses to cooperate with United Nations efforts aimed at ending this war. President Regan also reiterated the United States' pledge to defend the Gulf region and guarantee the free passage of oil tankers in the Strait of Hormuz. He also supported the Arab League's efforts to find a settlement to the war through negotiations.

The attack on the Soviet freighter and the subsequent dangers resulting from such acts, in addition to concern shown by various states with regard to security and peace in this region, requires the undertaking of effective international measures by the UN Security Council to end this war, because of the dangers it contains in itself, the additional dangers against peace in the world, and against international relations in general.

Ending this war is the only way to preserve security and peace and to save this region from the burden of more victims and catastrophes. Any dangerous consequences could be avoided by responding to international resolutions calling for an immediate end to the war, and by sitting at a table of negotiations to solve the conflict between the two warring countries, in accordance with the international laws and norms.

Paper Urges Arab States To Turn to USSR

LD090812 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0710 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Kuwait, 9 May (KUNA) — A Kuwaiti newspaper today accused the United States of being the cause of all misfortunes, problems, and crises suffered by the Arab states, particularly those in the Gulf, which has led them to increase their dealings with the Soviet Union in accordance with their own interests.

In an editorial today, *Al-Ra'y al-Amm* said the United States "has practiced the ugliest forms of blackmail against the Arab world in general, and the Gulf states in particular."

It added: "As long as the scales tip in America's favor, there will be no solution to the Palestinian issue and no early end to the Iraq-Iran war."

The paper also urged the Arab states, especially those in the Gulf, to step up their dealings with the Soviet Union. It stressed that they should start "with the question of shipping oil, on the understanding that the Soviet Union is responsible for it. Its

tankers are the only way our oil goes from our docks to the international market, either by chartering their vessels or by flying the Soviet flag on our own."

It continued: "We should give the Soviets all the facilities they need in our ports along the shores of the Gulf, so these facilities will mark the start of greater steps and more comprehensive stands."

Official Goes to PRC With Arab League Delegation

LD110920 Kuwait KUNA in English 0800 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Kuwait, May 11 (KUNA) — Director of the economic department at the Kuwait Foreign Ministry Faysal al-Mutawah left here last night to Beijing to join a delegation of the seven-man Arab League committee assigned to follow up developments of the Iraq-Iran war.

The delegation of the seven-man committee will arrive in Beijing, China Tuesday night and will meet Chinese officials on Wednesday.

The delegation's visit to the Chinese capital comes within the framework of visits paid by similar delegations to the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, namely the United States, Britain, France, China and the Soviet Union.

Al-Mutawah joined the committee's delegation during their visit to Moscow earlier this month. The delegation to the Soviet capital was headed by Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdellatif Filali.

PDRY

Nu'man Meets With Socialist Countries' Envoys

EA101647 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 10 May 87

[Excerpt] Brother Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the Political Bureau and prime minister, yesterday evening met the ambassadors of the socialist countries in Aden. During the meeting there was a review of the bilateral relations linking the PDRY with the countries and particularly the efforts to develop economic and commercial relations in a manner conforming with the growing and continuing development of political relations.

Brother Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man stressed the importance of the forthcoming meeting of the joint PDRY-CEMA committee which will be held in Aden 12-14 May. He pointed out that the convening of the meeting in Aden would constitute a new step in consolidating and improving the strategic relations of the PDRY with the socialist countries and contribute to the strengthening of economic and commercial relations and their development. [passage omitted]

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd Sends Cable to Morocco's King Hassan

LD101859 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1628 GMT 10 May 87

["Text" of cable sent by King Fahd of Saudi Arabia to King Hassan II of Morocco]

[Text] Dear Brother, Your Majesty King Hassan II of the Moroccan Kingdom: Peace and God's mercy and blessings be upon you. I have received your message expressing your fraternal sentiments and the sentiments of the beloved Moroccan people regarding our efforts to bring about the historic fraternal meeting held between Your Majesty and Brother Chadli Bendjedid. While grateful and appreciative of these overwhelming feelings expressed by Your Majesty and the brotherly Moroccan people, I wish to emphasize that what we did was a fraternal duty which we were very happy to perform, particularly since it was motivated by a mutual desire to strengthen the links between our nation's leaderships so that they could further the nation's aspiration toward solidarity, cooperation, and cohesion.

That historic fraternal meeting was a precious opportunity and we thank God it was held in the blessed month of Ramadan, the month of love, virtue, and solidarity, reflecting the strong will and determination of our Islamic nations.

I am happy to stress that the sincere effort exerted by Your Majesty and his excellency, our brother, President Chadli Bendjedid to hold that meeting deserve our nation's full appreciation and admiration. We are confident that what was achieved will form a firm basis for permanent mutual and fraternal cooperation between the two fraternal countries; Morocco and Algeria, and will enable the settlement of all our glorious Arab and Islamic nations issues.

In conclusion, I beseech God in this blessed month, to crown all our actions and efforts with success and to always give you good health and happiness and accord your fraternal coutry more progress and prosperity under your wise leadership. Please accept my brotherly greetings and appreciation.

[Signed] Your brother, Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud

PLO's 'Arafat Arrives in Riyadh 10 May

LD101658 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1630 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] Riyadh 10 May — This evening, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, arrived in Riyadh within the framework of his current tour of an number of Arab countries.

On his arrival at King Khalid International Airport he was received by Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; Deputy Governor of Riyadh Mr Rafiq al-Natshah; PLO representative to Saudi Arabia; and a number of officials.

Meets With King Fahd

LD102248 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2220 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] Riyadh, 5 May (SPA) — The King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Saud, has received at his office at Al-Yamamah Palace tonight Mr Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman.

The meeting was attended by Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and the inspector general; Saud al-Faysal, foreign minister; and 'Ali al-Sha'ir, minister of information.

The meeting was also attended by Mr Rafiq al-Natshah, Central Council member and the PLO representative to Saudi Arabia; Mr Hani al-Hasan, Central Council member and political adviser of Mr Yasir 'Arafat; and Mr Sulayman al-Sharfa, adviser to Mr Yasir 'Arafat.

Nazir, Kuwaiti Oil Minister Exchange Views

LD092122 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Hisham Nazir, minister of oil and mineral resources and acting planning minister, met this evening with Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-'Adhbi al-Sabah, who arrived in Riyadh earlier today.

The oil and mineral resources minister and acting planning minister said they exchanged views on matters of mutual interest in oil affairs.

The Kuwaiti oil minister left Riyadh this evening concluding a brief visit of several hours to Saudi Arabia. In a predeparture statement, he said he exchanged views with Hisham Nazir on various issues and bilateral relations. In a statement to SPA, the Kuwaiti minister said no particular subject had been the focal point of the meeting. He added he was happy to have made this visit, which was a good opportunity for meeting with the Saudi oil and mineral resources minister and acting planning minister.

Crown Prince Receives PLO Representative

LD091802 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1155 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Riyadh, 9 May (SPA) — This afternoon, Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi deputy prime minister and head of the National Guard, received at his office at the royal court Rafiq al-Natshah, PLO representative to Saudi Arabia, in the presence of 'Abd al-Muhsin 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Tuwayjri, counselor at the crown prince's office.

UAE

Paper Views Murphy Tour, U.S. Arms Exports

JN090744 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0655 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 May (WAM) — In its editorial today, *Al-Wahdah* expresses pessimism over Richard Murphy's Gulf tour and over the results of an Arab delegation's meeting with the American President to discuss the search for a solution to the Iraq-Iran war. The paper notes that the United States takes the lead among those countries responsible for the continuation of this conflict. It has many strategic, political, military, and economic interests in seeing the war go on, and, as such, "appears as an indirect party to the Iraq-Iran conflict."

Al-Wahdah points out that as a superpower with the key to ending the war and establishing peace between Iraq and Iran, even without having to intervene militarily to separate the two belligerents, "the United States — like other influential countries — can stop the export of arms and instruments of destruction to Iraq or Iran. It can also urge its Western allies to follow suit, which would mean the start of a gradual end to the war, without military victory for either Iraq or Iran."

Al-Wahdah writes that any observer of U.S. diplomatic policy regarding the war will conclude that the U.S. Administration lacks credibility. "While it talks about doing its utmost to end the conflict by following a policy of strict neutrality, it opens the doors to the export of arms. The war thus grinds on mercilessly, destroying the resources of Iraq and Iran and perpetuating tension, anxiety, and instability throughout the Gulf region."

Finally, *Al-Wahdah* says such visits and meetings can be cause for optimism "if the U.S. Administration announces a total arms embargo on both belligerents and if it pressures its NATO partners to submit to the wish of the interantional community, which calls for an end to the continuing bloodshed in this strategically important part of the world."

Iran's Besharati Arrives With Khamene'i Message

JN090817 Doha QNA in Arabic 0800 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 May (QNA) — Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Ali Mohammad Besharati arrived in Abu Dhabi from Iran today. He will be paying a 2-day visit to the UAE as part of a tour that will take him to several states in the region. During his stay the Iranian deputy minister will hold talks with a number of officials on the latest developments in the area, with emphasis on the Iraq-Iran war and bilateral relations.

It has been learned that the Iranian official has brought a message for UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan from Iranian President Ali Khamene'i. The message deals with the current regional situation and bilateral ties.

Confers With Foreign Minister

JN091226 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1145 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 May (WAKH) — Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, met here this afternoon with the visiting Iranian deputy foreign minister, Ali Mohammad Besharati. During the meeting, they reviewed recent developments in the region in addition to bilateral relations.

Discusses Gulf Security

LD101106 Tehran IRNA in English 1040 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] Tehran, May 10, IRNA — Acting Foreign Minister 'Ali Mohammad Besharati currently on a tour of the United Arab Emirates, met and talked with U.A.E. President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nahayyan, Saturday night.

During the meeting in which a number of UAE and Iranian officials were present, Besharati outlined the latest developments in the Persian Gulf region.

He stressed that the Persian Gulf region had an extraordinary strategic importance and, therefore, all regional countries should make efforts to maintain the security of this vital waterway.

Besharati said that henceforth the common fate of the regional countries was interlinked and decisions should be made through consultation and cooperation with each other.

Regional countries, he stressed, are able to maintain security of this waterway by themselves and thus there was no need for superpower presence in the region.

Referring to the explicit and implicit support of Kuwait for the war-mongering Iraqi regime in its imposed war on Iran, Besharati said that Iran had time and again advised and cautioned the Kuwaiti Government of the consequences of this misconstrued attitude.

But unfortunately, Kuwait instead of accepting Iran's advice and exercising political acumen, imagined that by inviting the superpowers it could continue its collaboration with Iraq, he said.

Of course, the Iranian acting foreign minister said, all ships carrying oil and other commodities on behalf of Iraq for beefing up Iraqi's war ability to continue its attacks on residential areas and massacre innocent civilians, would be considered by the Islamic Republic as Iraqi ships. "We will continue this policy", he said.

The Islamic Republic, Besharati said, had repeatedly announced that the wise attitude of the United Arab Emirates towards Iran could become a lesson for other regional governments and a pattern for all to follow.

Besharati concluded by saying that the Islamic Republic was only at war with the Iraqi regime and that it was eager to expand relations with other countries.

Meanwhile, Shaykh Zayid appreciated Iran's stances on maintaining security of the Persian Gulf by the regional states and said that presence of the superpowers would not be in the interest of the regional countries. Because, he stressed, the superpowers were only thinking of safeguarding their own interests.

Shaykh Zayid said that any gain or loss for the Islamic Republic of Iran as a Muslim and neighbouring country would naturally have its impacts on others. Therefore, he stressed, it was not advisable for the regional governments to take an action which would provoke Iran.

He stressed on the continuation of bilateral relations between Iran and the UAE and said that there was no obstacle for the expansion of fraternal relations which were based on wisdom and experience.

The Iranian delegation had earlier met with the UAE minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah. The delegation left Abu Dhabi for Kenya Sunday morning.

Conveys Khamene'i Message

JN100606 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0531 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 May (WAKH) — UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a message from Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i on the latest developments in the region and bilateral relations.

The message was conveyed by Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad 'Ali Besharati when he was received by Shaykh Zayid this evening.

The meeting was attended by Shaykh Hamdan ibn Zayid, under secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a number of UAE officials, and Mustafa Ha'eri-Fuman, Iranian ambassador to the UAE.

The Iranian official, who arrived here earlier today, met with Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs.

Departs for Addis Ababa

JN100840 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0733 GMT 10 May 87

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 10 May (WAKH) — Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister 'Ali Mohammad Besharati left Abu Dhabi for Addis Ababa this morning following a 2-day visit to the UAE. [passage omitted]

PLO's 'Arafat Comments on Meeting With Zayid

JN090648 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0515 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 May (WAKH) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has reaffirmed his optimism that the PLO's differences with Egypt and Morocco will be resolved in the near future. In a statement broadcast by UAE television tonight, 'Arafat said what took place is simply a passing cloud, which will be removed soon thanks to the good offices of Algeria, Iraq, and Kuwait.

'Arafat noted he was proud to have met with UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan. He described the meeting as positive, fraternal, and cordial, explaining that the Palestinians love and respect his highness. 'Arafat pointed out that he used his talks with Shaykh Zayid to brief him on the overall work of the PNC. He added that he listened to Zayid's comments, in which he voiced his concern over the PLO's relations with all Arab states, with emphasis on the passing cloud between the PLO and the brothers in Egypt. He said the Palestinian cause was also covered, as was the Arab situation and Arab and

international developments. He said he thanked Zayid in the name of the PLO and the Palestinian people for the UAE's support for the Palestinians in all fields.

'Arafat reviewed developments affecting the Palestinian cause since Israel's invasion of Lebanon in 1982, noting the attempts to wipe out the Palestinian factor in the Middle East and strike at the PLO's infrastructure.

'Arafat declared that the Palestinian people stand by the decision to fight until victory. He said the Zionist enemy cannot defeat the children of the occupied territories or the defenders of the camps, whom he described as the Palestinian revolution's new generals. He noted that the steadfastness of the Arabs in the occupied areas and in Lebanon's Palestinian camps had brought about unity.

In addition, 'Arafat touched on the decisions of the Algiers PNC session, which he termed mature. He said these resolutions dealt with several issues. He explained that the PNC made some military decisions, which will remain secret. This will guarantee that the struggle continues and escalates.

'Arafat stated that the PNC's most important decision was the one on an international peace conference. He said he was convinced there was an 85% chance to convene this conference, now that the international community supports it.

'Arafat affirmed there will be no conference without the PLO and no stability or security in the Middle East without the Palestinians. He noted that the international conference sought by the PLO must be under UN auspices, have powers, and be attended by the five permanent members of the Security Council and all parties to the conflict, including the PLO.

'Arafat said he was optimistic that Arab solidarity would be attained and an Arab summit convened. He pointed to some encouraging signs, including the efforts of Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, to end the differences between Morocco and Algeria.

Turning to relations with Egypt, 'Arafat expressed his confidence that Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, whom he described as a struggler who fought the Israeli enemy, will straighten out matters between Egypt and the organization as soon as he learns what really happened at the PNC.

'Arafat also spoke on the importance of correcting and restoring ties between the PLO and Syria on the basis of countering imperialism and the Zionist enemy. He said that at the upcoming meeting of the PLO Executive Committee, PFLP Secretary General George Habash will brief him on the results of his meetings in Damascus with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

YAR

'Arafat Arrives in Sanaa, Makes Statement

JN091303 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Brother fighter Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, has arrived in Sanaa. During his visit to our country, which is scheduled to last several days, he will meet with a number of officials. In an arrival statement to SABA', he said he will see several YAR officials, including President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, for whom the Palestinian people have the highest regard thanks to his local and international work on behalf of the Palestinian cause.

'Arafat said his trip to the YAR is part of an ongoing tour of Arab states. He noted that he will brief President Salih and other Yemeni officials on the 18th PNC session in Algiers and will explain its resolutions. He and Yemeni officials will also discuss Palestinian and Arab developments as well as international issues.

A number of YAR officials were on hand to greet the PLO leader at the airport. Also present were 'Abdallah Abu al-Hunud, PLO charge d'affaires in Sanaa; Colonel Bu Hamid [as heard], commander of the Sabra camp; and a number of Palestinian cadres in Sanaa.

Meets With President Salih

JN091948 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1800 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, YAR president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, this afternoon received brother struggler Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces. They discussed developments in the Palestinian arena in light of the results and resolutions of the 18th PNC session held in Algiers. They affirmed the need for Arab and international efforts to convene an international conference for peace in the Middle East with the participation of the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole, legitimate representative, on an equal footing with the other concerned parties.

Brother Abu 'Ammar briefed the brother president on the details of the resolutions and outcome of the PNC, which constitute the future Palestinian course in the various situations and circumstances found in the Arab and international arenas. Within the framework of the militant relations between the Palestinian and Yemeni revolutions, President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih reaffirmed the YAR's eagerness to acheive and support Palestinian unity to confront the Zionist enemy's various conspiracies against the Palestinian revolution to fragment and liquidate it. He praised the positive results of the PNC, which will fulfill the people's aspirations, reinforce the steadfastness of the Palestinian masses

in the refugee camps and the occupied land, and promote unified Palestinian military and political action.

Views Talks, Departs

JN101837 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] Brother struggler Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, left Sanaa this afternoon after a 2-day visit to our country during which he met with brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress.

In a predeparture statement to SABA', brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] said he was proud of the outcome of the talks he held with President Salih, pointing out that they touched on Palestinian, Arab, and international issues. The PLO leader said he briefed the president on the 18th PNC session in Algiers and its resolutions, and added that his talks also dealt with efforts being made to convene an Arab summit at the earliest possible date.

Abu 'Ammar extended his thanks and those of the Palestinian leadership to the YAR for sending a high-level delegation to attend the PNC session. 'Arafat also conveyed the gratitude of the Palestinian leaders for all that the YAR — people, government, and institutions — extends to support the Palestinian struggle on more than one front, which deeply touched him and his fellow Palstinian leaders.

Concluding his statement, Abu 'Ammar expressed his pride in the militant relationship between the Palestinian and Yemeni revolutions.

On hand to see him off at the airport were a number of officials including 'Abdallah Abu al-Hunud, the Palestinian charge d'affaires in Sanaa; Colonel Bu Hamid [as heard], commander of the Sabra and Shatila camps; and a number of Palestinian revolution cadres.

Mubarak To Visit USSR; Soviet Loan 'Expected'

JN081035 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 7 May 87 pp 1, 21

[Text] Cairo — An official source at the Soviet Embassy in Cairo has stated to *Al-Khalij* that President Mubarak has officially indicated his acceptance of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's invitation to visit Moscow, and that the date of the visit will be fixed later.

Al-Khalij has learned that the Soviet Union has reviewd Egypt's need for spare parts for Soviet weapons still in service in the Egyptian Armed Forces, as well as Egypt's need for sophisticated military equipment, particularly Soviet missiles. The Soviet Government has also agreed to participate in the 5-year development plan which the Egyptian Government intends to start, particularly in industrial projects. The Soviet Government has also agreed to replace and renovate some of the plants which the Soviet Union helped build, especially the iron and steel plant, some ordnance factories, the aluminium complex, and some fertilizer plants.

It is expected that Egypt will receive a large loan from the Soviet Government at an interest rate not exceeding 2.5 percent to finance projects implemented by the Soviet Union.

Cabinet Changes, Mubarak Visits Abroad Denied

JN091645 Cairo AL-MUSAWWAR in Arabic 8 May 87 p 9

[From "News of the Week" feature]

[Text] In an important statement to *Al-Musawwar*, a responsible high-level source has described as absolutely untrue reports disseminated by certain circles concerning an imminent cabinet change or reshuffle.

The source said those who every now and then raise the issue of a cabinet change are unaware that developments in Egypt proceed in accordance with a clear plan — that the current government's alert and quiet performance, especially with regard to the government's economic committee, is cause for satisfaction. This is because Egypt's problems cannot be solved by a torrent of press statements but by diligent, persevering performance.

The source asserted that reports saying that the president will visit Morocco, Sudan, and Oman in July are absolutely false, that the president's schedule does not include any foreign visits during that month.

Meanwhile, *Al-Musawwar* has learned that President Mubarak has ordered a revision of some of the reciprocal deals signed recently because the government has found that the deals stipulated imports of certain goods which are also produced in Egypt, such as gas stoves, wool textiles, and garments, whose quality is better than that of the imported goods.

Cabinet Discusses Free Foreign Exchange System

NC091703 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] President Husni Mubarak met this morning with the prime minister, deputy prime ministers, and ministers. Minister of Information Safwat al-Sharif said that President Mubarak was briefed by Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi on the outcome of the meetings of the joint Egyptian-Jordanian higher committee. President Mubarak stressed the importance of various departments and ministries implementing the recommendations of the committee. This will increase the effectiveness and strength of relations between two fraternal countries, he said.

In addition, President Mubarak discussed a number of foreign policy reports, including developments in the Middle East and Egypt's efforts to convene an international conference, in agreement with all parties concerned. President Mubarak also reviewed the outcome of studies prepared by the ministerial economic group in cooperation with other experts in the economic and banking sectors.

Prime Minister 'Atif Sidqi indicated that there are several main factors pointing to the need to organize the exchange market in Egypt through the establishment of a free market for foreign currencies. He also said there has been a daily and gradual increase in revenues as a result of the world's growing confidence in Egypt's economy in light of agreements recently reached with international economic organizations, a gradual increase in the price of oil, and recent increases in the number of tourists visiting Egypt.

Prime Minsiter 'Atif Sidqi explained the new exchange market system and the methods needed to control the banking sector.

President Mubarak emphasized that the proposed exchange system will enable citizens to buy both imported and Egyptian goods at reasonable prices.

In conclusion, Al-Sharif said the cabinet will meet this evening to discuss the new exchange system and that its decisions on the free exchange market in Egypt will be announced. Al-Sharif added that after the cabinet approves the new system in its final form he will hold a news conference to explain the system and currency controls.

Abu Basha Condition, Investigation Updated

Mubarak Visits Abu Basha

NC091104 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0855 GMT 9 May 87

[Excerpt] Cairo, 9 May (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak visited Hasan Abu Basha at Al-Nil Badrawi Hospital in Al-Ma'adi at 0900 today. The president was accompanied by Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production. The president was received on arrival by Interior Minister Zaki Badr, the hospital's board chairman Eng Hasan Badrawi, senior hospital physician Dr Husam Badrawi, and members of Abu Basha's family.

After greeting the family members, the president moved on to Abu Basha's room, where he inquired about Abu Basha's health and wished him a speedy recovery. Abu Basha asked the president to approve bringing in a bone specialist from the Swiss Bone Center to get his opinion. The president ordered that contacts be made with the Egyptian ambassador in Switzerland so that a senior Swiss bone expert can be recommended and sent.

The president was briefed on Abu Basha's condition by Dr Salih Budayr, professor of bone treatment at Al-Qasr al-'Ayni Hospital. Dr Salih said that this case needs the opinion of a senior bone specialist because the leg injury involves bone fractures in 17 different places. The president said: Call any doctor you want anywhere in the world, and do not delay. He told Abu Basha: You have done a great service to your country, and it would be abject ingratitude to deny this. The president then visited and played with Shirin Midhat, the child who was also injured in the incident. [passage omitted]

Abu Basha Improving

NC100457 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2125 GMT 9 May 87

[Excerpt] Cairo, 9 May (MENA) — An official source at the Al-Nil Badrawi Hospital, where former Interior Minister Major General Hasan Abu Basha is being treated, has stated that Abu Basha's condition is improving. The source noted that Abu Basha will be checked on Monday by a bone expert from abroad. After the checkup, it will be determined whether to take him abroad or treat him in Egypt. [passage omitted]

'Prime Suspect' Identified

NC082131 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2050 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Cairo, 8 May (MENA) — In its Saturday edition, *Al-Ahram* newspaper writes that the identity of the prime suspect in the assassination attempt against former Interior Minister Major General Hasan Abu Basha has been determined and that security organs are conducting around-the-clock searches in various areas to apprehend him and to identify his accomplices.

A responsible Interior Ministry source has stated that three Al-Jihad organization members are strongly suspected of opening fire on Abu Basha. Eyewitnesses have identified snapshots of three members of this organization believed to have committed the crime.

In another development, doctors have decided against moving Abu Basha to another place for a second thigh operation to be performed within the next 48 hours because his condition is considered too critical to permit travel.

Hospital sources have stated that no bullets were extracted from Abu Basha's body, or from the body of the child injured in the incident, because the bullets exploded into shrapnel.

Leadership Reportedly Rejects PLO Overture

PM081329 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 3 May 87 p 1

['Abd al-Nabi 'Abd al-Sattar report: "Political Leadership Refuses To Receive Yasir 'Arafat's Envoy"]

[Text] *Al-Wafd* has learned that the day before yesterday the Egyptian political leadership rejected an offer from PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, presented through some Iraqi officials. Yasir 'Arafat offered to send Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to the PLO leader, to Cairo to conduct consultations with regard to the recent crisis in Egyptian-Palestinian relations which ended with the decision to close down all PLO offices in Cairo.

Al-Wafd has learned that the Ministry of the Interior is currently studying the possibility of confiscating all arms and ammunition from the Palestinians residing in Egypt and banning the issue of new licences for them. Strict security measures will be imposed around the port of Al-'Aqabah between Egypt and Jordan, and Palestinians will be individually searched at all ports of entry to Egypt. The Ministry of the Interior has already reinforced the guard on the Israeli and U.S. Embassies in Cairo for fear of a surprise attack against them following the decision to close down all PLO offices in Egypt.

AL-WAFD Urges Continued Support for 'Arafat

PM081111 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 2 May 87 p 1

[Chief Editor Mustafa Shardi editorial: "Supporting 'Arafat Is the Right Step"]

[Excerpts][Passage omitted] I am addressing today's talk not only to the Palestinian brothers but also to the brothers in the whole Arab world from the Gulf to the ocean. I said yesterday that there are no nationalist and nonnationalist forces in Egypt, but rather there is a people who totally agree on Egypt's higher national interests, regardless of party affiliations or ideological differences. I also said that any calculations based on the assumption that internal disagreements are tearing Egypt apart are wrong, naive, and sheer illusion. We in Egypt differ politically but agree nationally. We may go to extremes in our party differences, but we all strive for national unity and for cohesion around Egypt's higher national interests. [passage omitted]

Firstly, all the Arabs must realize that a whole new generation of Egyptians is about to take over and assume responsibility throughout Egypt. This generation was raised under the dark clouds that have become a feature in the sky of inter-Arab relations. This generation was raised during the era of the Arab boycott of Egypt, and I do not think that this generation could care less about the boycott. This generation, on the basis of what it has experienced and seen, believes that cooperation with the West or the East is a thousand times better than cooperation with the Arab world.

On the other side, whole new Palestinian and non-Palestinian generations have been raised and reared on the idea of boycotting Egypt, the idea that the Camp David accord was an Egyptian betrayal of the Arab cause and that Egypt must be punished for a long time for this "national crime." Now I would like to ask

our own generation, which is collapsing rapidly and which knows the facts but remains silent: What will it do when the coming generations assume full responsibility, and each generation's cup is overflowing with venomous hatred for the other? I would like to ask only those who orate and those who wheel and deal in conferences: Where will your cause and all the Arab causes end up in the midst of all these mutual floods of hatred and antipathy? What objective is dearer to Israel's heart than the one we are handing over on a silver platter without a fight?

Secondly, permit me to speak as the father of three children to whose upbringing and education I have devoted my whole life. As an Egyptian father I am quite ready to take them with my own hands to the battlefield so they can die a martyr's death in defense of Egypt, the homeland. But I strongly reject the idea of my children and other non-Egyptian young people being killed fighting to defend a cause whose own people do not defend it and who let no opportunity or conference pass without harming the very people who have offered hundreds of thousands of their sons as martyrs for the Palestinian cause. I have many reservations about the Camp David accord, and I believe that grave mistakes were made when it was signed. I totally reject attempts at normalizing relations with Israel, which I consider an eternal enemy until doomsday, an enemy whose treachery we should not lose sight of for a single moment. But I would like to make a just remark to the Arab brothers; I call upon them to adopt a rational stand, just for once. The Camp David agreement has collapsed on its own and has become practically worthless. This is what matters to us. Israel brought about its collapse by continuing to commit aggression against the Arabs and going as far as to occupy an Arab country, namely Lebanon. There is nothing left of that agreement except the Egyptian-Israeli treaty — which is the part that gave us back the land, the oil fields, and the Suez Canal and halted the fatal hemorrhage which the war caused us. Who then says that Egypt should tear up this treaty, give its land back to Israel, shut down the oil fields, halt navigation in the Suez Canal, evacuate 3 million people from the three Suez Canal towns, and continue the war endlessly without a clear objective while loudmouthed brothers with curly mustaches fight the struggle behind microphones in Syria and Libya and fall with their knives upon a man loyal to his cause, who sees the truth, and who knows Egypt's value — namely Yasir 'Arafat?

Who says this, and who accepts such nonsense?

Thirdly, to be frank, if I were a Palestinian I would have agreed to sit down with the Israelis at the negotiating table in any country and would have refused even to exchange greetings with the Syrians. I do not mean the fraternal Syrian people, but theBa'thist 'Alawite regime in sisterly Syria. I believe that, in all their wars and raids on the Palestinian camps, the Israelis have not killed even half as many Palestinians as the Arabs, and particularly the Syrians, have killed. In fact I would say that killing a child in Dayr Yasin is easier and more merciful than killing a child by starvation and thirst in an endless seige.

The ordinary man in the street might ask a simple but pointed question: Why do you refuse to sit down to negotiate with the Israelis, who are enemies, while you sit down with the killers of your women and children — killers whom you claim to be your brothers — in order to issue statements attacking Egypt, which has never harmed you, but rather has always extended to you the hand of protection, care, compassion, and maximum support?

Fourthly, in the midst of this gloomy condition, we must search for our correct path, take it, and illuminate it with responsible actions so that we do not go astray and lose all our bearings. The first step Egypt should take in my opinion is that it should understand Yasir 'Arafat and the rest of the conscientious and moderate team. It is true that they are now a minority and that knives are being sharpened in order to finish them off, but it is Egypt's duty to maintain bridges of communication with this group and to seek to strengthen it. Cairo's mere understanding of the group and halting of any media campaign against it will be sufficient support at the present stage. Perhaps such a step would even prevent the elimination of Yasir 'Arafat — the goal of the whole conspiracy.

If we realize that what happened in Algiers was a conspiracy against Egypt, Yasir 'Arafat, and the rest of the moderate Palestinian elements and not against Egypt alone, then this realization in itself will be the first correct step.

Joint Sovereignty Over Tabah Rejected

NC102106 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2050 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] Cairo, 10 May (MENA) — A responsible Egyptian source has stated that Egypt will not accept any form of joint sovereignty with Israel over the area of Tabah. The source was commenting on a report published in the Israeli paper *Ha'aretz* today which indicates that the United States recently proposed a solution to the Tabah issue, suggesting joint Israeli-Egyptian sovereignty over the area.

U.S. Envoy Richard Murphy Arrives in Baghdad

JN101610 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1510 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] Baghdad, 10 May (INA) — Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, arrived in Baghdad today as part of his tour of the region. Murphy has already been to Oman and the UAE. He was received at the airport by Nuri Isma'il al-Wayyis, under secretary at the Foreign Ministry, and a number of other Iraqi officials.

Meets With Tariq 'Aziz

JN101804 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1745 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] Baghdad, 10 May (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraq's deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met here this evening with Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs. During their meeting, they discussed bilateral relations, the regional situation, developments in the Iraq-Iran war, and the current Security Council debate on the conflict. The session was also attended by Nuri Isma'il al-Wayyis, under secretary at the Foreign Ministry; the heads of the Foreign Ministry's First International Department and the Organizations Department; and the U.S. ambassador in Baghdad.

Communiques Issued on Fighting With Iran

71 Combat Missions Flown

JN081721 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 May 87

[Communique No 2,668 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 8 May 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave Armed Forces have dealt the enemy additional losses through the following heroic activities last night and today:

1. Our bold Air Force planes continued to inflict further losses on the aggressors in terms of scoundrels, weapons, equipment, and hardware in various operational sectors. Our courageous air eagles carried out 50 combat missions today, after which they returned home safely, praise be to God.

2. The courageous pilots of our helicopter gunships flew 21 combat sorties against the enemy, inflicting further losses. They returned safely to base with their aircraft in God's care.

3. Four enemy groups tried to approach the positions of one of our forward units in the I Army Corps northern sector. They were attacked with all types of weapons and forced to flee after some of their soldiers were either killed or wounded. In another area, a number of enemy soldiers were killed, an infantry position was destroyed, and several ammunition dumps were demolished.

4. Two enemy gunboats attempted to approach one of our front-line positions in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris. They came under fire from all types of weapons and were compelled to retreat after a number of scoundrels on board were either killed or wounded.

5. Through effective blows with all classes of weapons, our units in the VII Army Corps sector inflicted further losses on the Zionist Khomeyniite aggressors in addition to the following confirmed figures: five ammunition dumps destroyed, a Poclain excavator damaged, and four infantry positions destroyed. Enemy posts were set ablaze, an enemy soldier was killed, and a number of infantry positions in the II Army Corps central sector were destroyed.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 8 May 1987

Ammunition Dumps Demolished

JN091717 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 May 87

[Communique No 2,669 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 9 May 1987]

[Text] The soldiers of conviction and faith, the brave and loyal sons of Iraq, are continuing their glorious defense of Iraq's proud border, inflicting the following additional losses on the unjust Zionist clique:

1. Our brave helicopter gunships have continued their raids on enemy positions, troop concentrations, weapons, and equipment, killing enemy scoundrels and destroying their war machine. The men of our helicopter gunships launched 53 combat missions before returning safely to base in God's care.

2. Units from our formations in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah attacked groups of enemy troops and their vehicles, scoring direct hits, killing or wounding more of the enemy and demolishing a number of his vehicles. A shovel [preceding word in English], a vehicle, and two ammunition dumps were also destroyed elsewhere in the same sector.

3. Effective strikes on enemy units by our brave men in the I Army Corps northern sector left a number of scoundrels dead or wounded. The enemy was seen evacuating his casualties. Four enemy troops were killed, a shovel and a large vehicle were destroyed, and four rifles and two RPG launchers were seized in various other areas.

4. Our units on the VII Army Corps front dealt concentrated blows with all their weapons to enemy positions, troop concentrations, and vehicles. They also attacked enemy engineering works and mortar emplacements, inflicting further losses above and beyond the following confirmed figures: the destruction of three vehicles and two shovels, the demolition of four ammunition dumps, and the destruction of a mortar, an observation post, and a number of infantry positions.

5. Four scoundrels were killed in the VI Army Corps northern sector.

6. Three ammunition dumps were demolished and a number of infantry posts were destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 May 1987

15 Enemy Troops Killed

JN101731 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 May 87

[Communique No 2,670 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 10 May 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Iraq's victorious forces are continuing their heroic combat operations, inflicting further losses on our country's enemies through the determination and great sacrifices of our men all across the front. The following are the overall activities for last night and today:

1. One of our brave formations in the I Army Corps northern sector sighted an ememy troop concentration. Our men attacked it with all types of weapons, inflicting a number of casualties. Our other units in the same sector continued to attack enemy troop concentrations and vehicles, causing the following confirmed losses: the killing of 15 scoundrels, the destruction of 5 vehicles, the damaging of a bulldozer, and the demolition of a number of ammunition dumps.

2. Four enemy groups and eight vehicles were ambushed opposite one of our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah. Our men brought them under fire, killing a number of enemy personnel and either destroying or damaging several vehicles. Enemy engineering operations were attacked, two infantry positions were destroyed, and three ammunition dumps were demolished in the same sector.

3. Through their heroic activities and concentrated shelling, the brave men of the VII Army Corps managed to inflict important losses on the enemy in personnel and equipment, blowing up four ammunition dumps and destroying a vehicle and two infantry positions.

4. In the II Army Corps central sector, a group of 20 enemy soldiers was attacked, and the majority were either killed or wounded. A Doshka machinegun was also destroyed and its crew was killed.

5. Three enemy armored personnel carriers were damaged and another vehicle was destroyed in the special I Army Corps sector of the Allahu Akbar Forces.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 10 May 1987

Iranian Reports on Mirgah Sur Attack Denied

JN101648 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1610 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] Baghdad, 10 May (INA) — An Iraqi military source has denied Iran's allegations that its forces have attacked the city of Mirgah Sur in northeastern Iraq.

In a statement to INA a short while ago, the military source said the Iranian communique containing these assertions proves itself false, as it refers to news of a battle that took place several days ago and only reached the ears of Iranian officials today. He added that the Iranian communique and its attempts to cover this lie refer to an Iranian withdrawal. Why would they withdraw after gaining a foothold?

The Iraqi military source described the Iranians' daily lies as a hallmark of their media. They were also termed the sign of a dying regime, its military failure, and the absence of any justification for prolonging the war with its heavy losses.

Plane Crashes During Training Mission

JN091900 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1849 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Baghdad, 9 May (INA) — It has been announced here that an Iraqi aircraft crashed during a training mission near the Mah Shahr area due to a technical problem.

An Iraqi military source told INA that the plane crashed in the aforementioned zone at 0828 today. The military source held the Iranian side responsible for the pilot's safety.

'Direct Negotiations' With Israel Hinge on Syria

JN101345 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] Certain Jordanian political sources said in Amman today that Jordan will never agree to direct negotiations with Israel — even as part of an international conference — unless Syria approves. These Jordanian sources believe the convocation of the international conference depends on the participation of those Arab states confronting Israel; namely, Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, and Jordan. While Egypt has declared its intention to take part in this conference, Damascus is setting conditions for its involvement. Syria wants the agenda and aims of the gathering defined, especially Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

Another problem is Palestinian representation. Both Jordan and Egypt openly state that the PLO must be at the conference. However, a few days ago Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i frankly declared that the PLO's participation is contingent on its renunciation of terrorism and its acceptance of Resolutions 242 and 338. Therefore, our Jordanian sources say that the enthusiasm and haste which some are showing for the international conference are unjustified, for it is an idea that has yet to mature. Indeed, it will not do so until it passes through several stages, the first of which is the Arab summit, which thus far has been difficult to convene. There are also the positions of the two superpowers, particularly the USSR, whose role is growing, not only in terms of the Arab-Israeli struggle but in relation to the Gulf war as well.

New Parliamentary Election Law Outlined

JN261732 Amman Al-RA'Y in Arabic 26 Apr 87 pp 1, 24

[By the parliamentary affairs editor]

[Text] The prime minister issued an official communique to all ministries and official departments yesterday asking them to cooperate with the administrative governors and constituency heads in selecting members of the committees that will register voters. They were also requested to provide the committees with suitable places to work in the various constitutencies to prepare the electoral rolls for the Jordanian House of Representatives.

The preparation of electoral rolls will begin on 2 May and will last 76 days.

This communique is but one of the administrative measures taken to prepare for the parliamentary elections expected to be held in August 1987. This is 5 months prior to the expiration of the present parliament's term in mid-January 1988 unless King Husayn issues a royal decree extending its life.

The present parliament was elected in 1967. As it was not possible to hold general elections as a result of Israel's occupation of the West Bank, it was decided to ask the House to meet in mid-January 1984. The seats that were vacant as a result of members' deaths were filled by holding by-elections in the East Bank, while the West Bank's vacant seats were filled through by-elections within the House of Representatives.

Voter registration and the elections will be held according to the new election law of 1986, which replaced the 1960 measure.

According to the new law, the number of members in the Jordanian House of Representative was increased to 142, with 71 representing the East Bank and 71 the West Bank, with 11 East Bank seats allotted to refugee camps there.

The law also prohibits citizens of both the East and West Banks from nominating themselves for seats allotted to the other bank. This will prevent the principle of equal representation for both banks from being upset.

The law grants every Jordanian, male or female, over 19 years of age the right to vote and sets the minimum age for candidates at 30 years according to the Gregorian calendar. The law allows candidates to run in any one constituency and stipulates that voters must come from the constitutency where they are entitled to register or in which they normally reside. The law exempts candidates from residency requirements in the constituency and grants them the absolute right to nominate themselves in any constituency.

The law notes that the family identity card issued by the Civil Status Department is the sole document acceptable for voter registration.

The law defines the following constituencies, their areas, and the number of seats allotted to each constituency:

The Governorate of Amman:

The city of Amman: six Muslim representatives, including one Circassian or one Chechen, and one Christian representative.

The Governorate of Amman with the exception of the city of Amman:

Area A: two Muslim representatives. Area B: one Muslim representative. Wadi al-Sayr Subdistrict: two Muslim representatives, including one Circassian or one Chechen. The Subdistricts of Sahab, Al-Muwaqqar, and Al-Jizah with the exception of the Bedouins of central Jordan: one Muslim representative. Na'ur Subdistrict: one Muslim representative. Madaba District: one Muslim representative and one Christian representative. Dhiban Subdistrict: one Muslim representative. The Al-Wihdat refugee camp in Amman: one Muslim representative. The Jabal al-Husayn refugee camp in Amman: one Muslim representative. The Al-Mahattah refugee camp: one Muslim representative. The Al-Talibiyah refugee camp: one Muslim representative.

The Governorate of Jerusalem:

The city of Jerusalem with the Subdistrict of Jericho: six Muslim representatives and four Christian representatives. The Ramallah District: six Muslim representatives and four

Christian representatives. The Bethlehem Subdistrict: four Muslim and four Christian representatives.

The Governorate of Irbid:

Governorate of Irbid: seven Muslim representatives and one Christian representative. The Irbid refugee camp: one Muslim representative. The Al-Husun refugee camp: one Muslim representative. 'Ajlun District: two Muslim representatives and one Christian representative. Jarash District: two Muslim representatives. Jarash refugee camp: one Muslim representative. Suf refugee camp: one Muslim representative. Northern al-Ramtah District: one Muslim representative. Al-Kurah District: one Muslim representative. Bani Kinanah District: two Muslim representatives.

The Governorate of Nabulus:

The city of Nabulus and the Nabulus District: twelve Muslim representatives. The Janin District: six Muslim representatives. Tulkarm District: six Muslim representatives.

The Governorate of Hebron:

Hebron Governorate: ten Muslim representatives.

The Governorate of Al-Balqa':

City of Al-Salt and Zayy County: three Muslim representatives and one Christian representative. Al- Balqa' Governorate excluding Al-Salt and Zayy: two Muslim representatives and one Christian representative. Al- Baq'ah refugee camp: one Muslim representative.

The Governorate of Karak:

Karak Governorate: three Muslim representatives and one Christian representative. 'Ayy Subdistrict and Al-Safi Subditrict: one Muslim representative. Southern Al-Mazar District and Al-Qasr District: three Muslim representatives and one Christian representative.

The Governorate of Ma'an

Ma'an Governorate excluding the bedouins of southern Jordan: two Muslim representatives. 'Aqaba District: one Muslim representative. Al-Shawbak Subdistrict: one Muslim representative. Wadi Musa Subdistrict: one Muslim representative.

The Governorate of Al-Zarqa':

Al-Zarqa' Governorate: three Muslim representatives, including one Circassian or one Chechen, and one Christian representative. Al-Zarqa' refugee camp: one Muslim representative. Hittin refugee Camp: one Muslim representative.

The Governorate of Al-Mafraq:

Al-Mafraq Governorate excluding the bedouins of northern Jordan: two Muslim representatives.

The Governorate of Al-Tafilah:

Al-Tafilah Governorate: three Muslim representatives.

The desert:

Bedouins of northern Jordan: two Muslim representatives. Bedouins of central Jordan: two Muslim representatives. Bedouins of southern Jordan: two Muslim representatives.

The bedouins of northern Jordan include the following tribes: Banu Khalid, Al-Sirhan, Al-'Isa, Al-Suraydiyah, Al- Masa'id, Al-Shurafat, Al-'Azamat, and Al-Tarafishah.

The bedouins of central Jordan comprise the Bani Sakhr tribe composed of the following branches: Al-Ghabin, Al-Zabin, Al-Ka'abinah, Sulayt, Al-Haqish, Al-Kharshan, Al-Jubur, Al-Shar'ah, and Al-Badarin.

The bedouins of southern Jordan include the Al-Huwaytat tribe with the following branches: Al-Mataliqah, Al-Tawayihah, Al-Sulaymaniyin, Al-Najadat, Al-Nu'aymat, Al-Mara'iyah, Al-Zawayidah, Al-Manna'in, Al-Hajayah, and Bani 'Atiyyah.

Al-Jumayyil Calls on Franjiyah in Zgharta

NC090848 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0823 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, accompanied by Minister Joseph al-Hashim, left for Zgharta a short time ago to call on former President Sulayman Franjiyah and inquire about his health. Franjiyah has been ill recently. The visit also follows the recent regrettable incidents in Ardah.

Telephones Prime Minister

NC091331 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil left Zgharta at 1500 today following a lunch and talks with former President Franjiyah on current developments.

While in Zgharta, President al-Jumayyil telephoned Prime Minister Rashid Karami at 1430. Karami was at home at the time, conferring with Tripoli's mufti, Taha al-Sabunji, and its mayor, 'Ashir al-Dayah. According to an NNA correspondent, the telephone call was cordial. However, Karami gave only a terse comment about the call, saying it was private and denying that they had discussed his resignation.

Military Expert Injured in Zgharta Car Bomb

NC081425 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] A car with a hand grenade placed in its motor exploded in the township of Aradi in Zgharta District at 1300 today. Military expert Mahmud Hammud, who was summoned to examine the vehicle, opened the hood, which caused the grenade to detonate. Hammud was seriously injured in the blast and was taken by military helicopter to the hospital.

25 Injured in Zgharta Blast

NC091223 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Our correspondent in the north reports that an explosion took place in the Al-Tall area of Zgharta at 1330 today, causing a big fire. According to preliminary reports, 25 people were injured in the blast and taken to the Al-Ruhban and Sayyidat Zgharta Hospitals.

According to the AFP correspondent in the north, the explosion in Zgharta was caused by a booby-trapped car parked in front of the main center of the Al-Maradah militia [former President Sulayman Franjiyah's militia].

[Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic at 1134 GMT on 9 May in a similar report adds: "A joint security force drawn from members of Zgharta families assumed responsibility for security in Zgharta and Ihdin today. The 60-man force gathered outside the Zgharta government house before taking over roadblocks on the approaches to the city."]

2 Booby-Trapped Cars Used

NC091323 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] The explosion near the government house in Zgharta is now known to have been a case of a twin car bombing. Two vehicles, a white Peugeot and a green Renault, were used in the blast, which killed 1 man and injured 34 other people, most of them only slightly.

Syrians Reportedly Behind Attack

JN110954 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0920 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Beirut, 11 May (INA) — In a statement to an INA correspondent here, a security source said the Syrian regime was behind the terrible explosion that occurred in Zgharta, northern Lebanon, last Saturday during President Amin al-Jumayyil's visit to the city to meet with former President Sulayman Franjiyah. The source expressed its conviction that the meeting between Al-Jumayyil and Franjiyah in an area controlled by Syrian forces has annoyed the Damascus rulers, so they prepared two booby-trapped cars which exploded on the city's main street. As a result, 2 people were killed, 40 were wounded, a great deal of damage was done, and dozens of shops in the city were burned.

Al-Jumayyil To Meet With Negotiating Delegation

NC091939 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1915 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Tomorrow morning, President Amin al-Jumayyil will chair a meeting of the presidential negotiating delegation, including Dr Elie Salim, Colonel Simon Qassis, and Dr Nicola Nasr. The Lebanese delegation will go to Damascus tomorrow afternoon to resume Lebanese-Syrian talks 52 days after their suspension.

Informed sources note that the negotiations will begin tomorrow evening, starting where the previous round of talks left off. This is after the Syrian side received the Lebanese working paper and said it would hold contacts with its allies. The Lebanese delegation will be briefed on these contacts tomorrow.

Delegation Off to Damascus

NC101323 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil chaired a meeting of the Lebanese working group this afternoon, after which members of the group were scheduled to leave Beirut for Damascus aboard a helicopter.

Al-Husayni Leaves for Talks in Damascus

NC090946 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0915 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Chamber Speaker Husayn al-Husayni left Beirut for Damascus today, where he will hold talks dealing with the new

government situation. Before his departure, Minister al-Hashim telephoned Al-Husayni to speak with him.

Minister Qasir's Car Target of Explosive Device

NC100554 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] An explosive device went off at dawn today. It was targeted against the car of Minister Victor Qasir [minister of economy] while it was parked in front of his home in Al-Tabaris [in East Beirut]. The explosion caused material damage to the cars parked in the area.

Syrian Forces Deploy in Beirut Southern Suburb

NC081136 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Reports from West Beirut speak of marked tension between the Syrian occupation army and the Amal Movement near the airport and in the southern suburb. Amal militiamen are said to be displeased with the Syrians who have sent some of their troops into the suburb, where they set up roadblocks without notifying the Amal Movement in advance. Furthermore, Syrians at one of their checkpoints on the road to the airport yesterday stopped a number of Amal members, confiscated their wireless set, and tore up their Amal membership cards. The incident initiated a state of alert in Amal ranks and promised to turn into a wide-scale confrontation until some security officials intervened.

Israelis Shell Villages in Western al-Biqa'

NC081222 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Israeli enemy forces resumed their bombardment of villages in the Western al-Biqa' today. The outskirts of Suhmur were shelled at 0900. A Merkava tank advanced from Tallat al-Ahmadiyah toward Al-Dallafah, bringing Qilya and Al-Dallafah under machine gun fire at 1100.

The occupation forces and their agents bombarded Kafr Hunah today. Helicopters were seen flying over the contact lines in Western al-Biqa'.

Reinforce Al-Biqa' Positions

NC091658 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 9 May 87

[Excerpt] Reports from the occupied areas in western al-Biqa' indicate that the occupation forces have reinforced their positions with a convoy of armored vehicles in the past few hours. These vehicles have been deployed in advanced positions along the eastern and western axes in Al-Biqa'. The occupation forces have also deployed in a new position along ridges near Tumat Niha.

The occupation forces last night fired several flat trajectory shells in the direction of Al-Litani River and the hills overlooking Maydun and 'Ayn al-Tinah. Lahd agent militias stationed in Zummarayya this morning shelled fields near Mimis, wounding a peasant. [passage omitted]

Civilians Injured in Israeli Shelling of South

NC101348 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] The southern township of Habbush came under violent Israeli artillery shelling from Tallat al-Suwada' this morning. Fawziyah Sayyad Hallal and her son 'Abbas Habib Malla were seriously wounded and taken to Sidon Hospital. The township of 'Arab Salim came under similar shelling this morning, resulting in only material damage. The occupation forces also shelled the township of Sujud and surrounding woods from the townships of Al-Rayhan and Al-'Ayshiyah.

In another development, an explosive charge went off under an APC belonging to Agent Lahd's militias on the Al-Jarmaq al-'Ayshiyah junction, killing and wounding all those aboard. The martyr 'Ali al-Musawi group of the Faithful Resistance has claimed responsibility for this incident.

The Amal Movement's post in Tallat Mar Ilyas of Harat Sayda [in Sidon] has come under 12.7-mm machine gun fire from Al-Miyah Wa Miyah. No casualties have been reported.

Further Reportage on Israeli Air Raid in Sidon

RFL Updates Casualty Count

NC082004 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Eleven persons were killed and 34 others were wounded as a result of the Israeli raid against Palestinian positions east of Sidon this afternoon, where the search for missing persons is continuing.

Lebanon has lodged its fourth complaint this week to the United Nations reiterating its strong condemnation of the recurring Israeli attacks against the south.

Fatah Command Center Destroyed

NC090559 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 9 May 87

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Various media have cited a *Reuter* report citing Palestinian sources in Sidon as saying the Israeli raid on the 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah Wa Miyah camps destroyed a Fatah command center in 'Ayn al-Hulwah. The sources added that this center had been used by a unit calling itself the Jerusalem Group, which has claimed responsibility for several recent acts of terrorism in southern Lebanon. The raid also destroyed six houses used by a number of Fatah leaders.

Abu Nidal Threatens 'Reprisal'

NC090941 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0900 GMT 09 May 87

[Text] A military spokesman for Abu Nidal's Fatah Movement-Revolutionary Council made a statement today in which he said: The Fatah Movement-Revolutionary Council exposes these [Israeli] bloody massacres to the Arab masses everywhere, particularly in Egypt, and to the world public, so everyone becomes clearly aware of the ugly crimes the American imperialists and Zionists are perpetrating against our people's children. Their savagery does not discriminate among the fighter, the civilian, and the innocent child. We do not do this to prompt them to denounce and protest these crimes, but so they understand the justice involved in any reprisal which our revolutionaries carry out against the enemies.

In conclusion, he warned: We will be faithful to these victims and their blood, and tomorrow is not too far away.

Normal Traffic Resumes at Beirut Airport

NC111032 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Normal air traffic was resumed at Beirut airport today. A Middle East Airlines plane bringing a number of passengers from Khartoum landed at noon today. Another plane took off for Paris. A third plane is scheduled to take off for Bahrain at 1530 today.

In the meantime, the committee in charge of studying the situation at airports met and dicussed the suitability of military airports for civilian purposes.

Nabih Birri Comments on Government Crisis

NC091408 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Speaking of the government crisis, Minister Nabih Birri has said if a breakthrough is to be found it must be understood that Prime Minister Karami had definite reasons for submitting his resignation and certain measures should be taken to convince him to withdraw this resignation.

Birri, speaking at a news conference today, said any changes in the government would imply a rethinking of the future of this country, and this would involve many conditions. Minister Birri disclosed that he had contacted former President Camille Sham'un to explain his views. Birri had also advised the president of his opinions through a mediator.

Commenting on President al-Jumayyil's slow method of handling the resignation, Birri said this is the best approach, adding that a ministerial meeting in Damascus would be a sure and fast way to really resolve matters, rather than patching them up.

Minister Birri called on the inhabitants of Maghdushah and Zighdraya to return home as of Monday [11 May] morning, asserting that Army elements are in firm control of security there. Birri also called on the council of the south to provide all necessary help in this matter.

Corpse Identified as Southern Suburb Inhabitant

NC081721 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] It has been reported that the corpse discovered in a valley near Al-Bubayyat has been identified as that of Al-Hajj Mustafa Ahmad al-Siba'i, an inhabitant of Burj al-Barajinah in the southern suburb of Beirut. The brothers of the deceased, Hasan and 'Ali, identified the corpse at the government hospital in Tripoli.

USSR Information Delegation Meets Nasirite Leader

NC111340 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1300 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] A Soviet information delegation met with Mustafa Sa'd, leader of the Nasirite Popular Organization at noon today, during which the situation in the south and particularly in Sidon and the nearby camps, was discussed. Sa'd briefed the Soviet delegation, which comprises representatives from *Pravda* and the *Novosti News Agency*, on the dimensions of the Zionist scheme and its aims in the Lebanese arena. The delegation had earlier inspected the sites hit during the recent Israeli shelling of the 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah Wa Miyah camps and their environs.

Agreement With Iran Over Lebanon Moves Reported

JN091626 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic
9 May 87 pp 1, 23

[Text] Paris — *Al-Qabas* has learned from informed Arab sources that an agreement was recently reached between Syria and Iran on Lebanon and on their dealings with each other there. The sources said this agreement is a transitional and temporary one necessitated by the Iranian leadership's current circumstances, but will put off any possible Iranian-Syrian confrontation in Lebanon for a period of time. The sources explained that this agreement, which consists of several points, is not a written document signed by the two sides but a verbal understanding reached after a series of contacts and meetings between senior Iranian and Syrian officials. However, this should not serve to belittle the agreement, which is in fact a framework that will govern the behavior of both Syria and Iran in Lebanon until further notice.

The Arab sources revealed to *Al-Qabas* the details of the agreement which is composed of the following main points:

1. Syria pledges not to storm the southern suburb of Beirut, which is the main stronghold of Hizballah and pro- Iranian elements. It also pledges not to carry out any military operations against strongholds of pro-Iranian elements, be they in Al-Biqa' or southern Lebanon. In return, the Syrian forces would deploy around Beirut's southern suburb and the centers of the pro-Iranian elements and prevent open armed deployment of these elements outside certain defined areas.

2. Syria will refrain from storming the centers in which Western, French, U.S., British, and other hostages are being held to free them by force. However, this should not prevent the continuation of the dialogue between the Syrians and Iranians, or between the Syrians and the Lebanese elements which have influence on those holding the hostages, in order to reach an understanding through which they can be released — although this is not currently under consideration.

3. Syria pledges not to place any obstacles, whether by its forces or its allies, in the path of Hizballah activities in southern Lebanon against Israel and its agents in the area, especially against the South Lebanese Army headed by Antoine Lahd and supported by the Jewish state.

4. In return, Iran pledges to halt any practical, effective moves to announce the establishment of an Islamic republic in Lebanon or parts of it. It also pledges to halt any hostile operations or activities against the Syrian forces or role in Lebanon.

5. Iran recognizes that Syria plays a principal role in Lebanon which should not be bypassed or undermined, at least during the current stage. Damascus and Tehran should, in fact, cooperate to escalate the military activities against Israel and its agents in southern Lebanon.

6. The two sides agree to give the multifaceted Syrian- Iranian relationship priority over Tehran's plans and schemes in Lebanon. On this basis, any trouble or crises between Syria and Hizballah, or between Syria and the other pro-Iranian elements in Lebanon, should not adversely and directly affect the overall Iranian-Syrian relations.

This last point is important because Hizballah recently sought to convince senior Iranian officials of the need to link Iran's relations with Syria to the Syrian officials' agreement to give Hizballah a greater role in Lebanese politics and involve this party in the various talks and contacts under way to find a new formula for the future of Lebanon. Within the framework of this understanding on Lebanon, a new oil agreement was signed between Syria and Iran that is valid for only 1 year and not 10 years as reported. This agreement stipulates that Iran will supply Syria with 3 million tons of oil per year, including 1 million tons free of charge as an Iranian contribution to the Syrian war effort against Israel, according to Tehran.

According to the informed Arab sources, this Iranian-Syrian agreement is a transitional and temporary agreement for the following reasons:

1. The Syrian officials clearly realize that the current Iranian regime has not completely abandoned its plans and schemes in Lebanon, foremost among which is the establishment of an Islamic republic in that country. The Iranian regime agreed to freeze these schemes and plans and avoid direct confrontation between their proponents and the Syrian forces after it failed to achieve any progress or partial victory in its recent battles with Iraq. Moreover, the Syrian officials also clearly realize that the Iranian regime would violate or ignore this agreement the moment it feels capable, for reasons related to the situation in Lebanon or the war with Iraq, of confronting the Syrians in Lebanon.

2. Although the Iranian leadership agreed to respect the Syrian role in Lebanon and pledged not to undermine it for the time being at least, this will not prevent the pro-Iranian elements in Lebanon from working underground to try and bolster their influence and positions while awaiting more opportune moments to openly pursue their principal schemes in Lebanon. The Syrian officials clearly and fully realize this and are currently cooperating with their Lebanese allies to weaken the influence of the pro-Iranian elements by various means.

3. Syria retreated from its plans to storm Beirut's southern suburb or exert actual pressure to secure the release of Western hostages because it does not want a complete estrangement with Iran. Syria wants to maintain its relations with Iran, although there are differences of opinion and conflicting interests on a number of issues. Moreover, Syria does not see any point in a military confrontation with the pro-Iranian elements in Lebanon for the time being, since no new Lebanese-Syrian agreement has been reached on the future Lebanese situation or future relations between Syria and Lebanon. On this basis, this Syrian-Iranian agreement is a temporary and transitional agreement awaiting developments here or there which could alter the current equation and the balance of power.

Khaddam Receives Lebanese Speaker Al-Husayni

JN101545 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1205 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] Damascus, 10 May (SANA) — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Husayn al-Husayni, speaker of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies, here yesterday evening. Talks dealt with all aspects of the situation in Lebanon. Views were identical on making every effort to end the deep, bloody crisis in Lebanon. Khaddam told Al-Husayni that in accordance with President Hafiz al-Asad's instructions, Syria continues to work to help Lebanon end its crisis.

Khaddam Meets Lebanese Presidential Delegation

JN110658 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Syrian-Lebanese talks on political reform in Lebanon resumed in Damascus yesterday evening. The talks were suspended throughout the past 6 weeks, as the Lebanese opposition had rejected the working document proposed by Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil, which deals with the political reforms. The Lebanese presidential delegation includes former Foreign Minister Elie Salim; Nicola Nasr, the president's legal adviser; and Simon Qassis, chief of military intelligence. Upon arrival in Damascus the delegation held a 3-hour meeting with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of Syrian military intelligence in Lebanon, were also present. Neither side made any statement after the meeting.

The new round of talks, the 11th in the series, is being held a week after Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami's resignation. Karami's resignation is still verbal. The Lebanese president has neither accepted nor rejected the resignation, nor has he said anything about the appointment of a new prime minister. Most probably he is waiting to coordinate matters with the Syrian authorities before taking any stand. At any rate, this is what well-informed sources in Beirut say.

Press Cited on Murphy Tour, U.S. Maneuvers

JN100914 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 10 May 87

[Press review]

[Text] Brothers, in its editorial today, the newspaper *Al-Thawrah* deals with the failure to market U.S. delusions. It points out that the current tour of the Arab Gulf region and other countries in the area by Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, coincides with the announcement that a U.S. aircraft carrier will participate in exercises by the Rapid Deployment Force with the Egyptian regime's forces in August, dubbed the "Bright Star 87" maneuvers.

Al-Thawrah says: U.S. policy has exposed its anti-Arab nature, since it has been revealed that the Rapid Deployment Force, which basically is prepared for intervention in the Arab Gulf region, will, for the first time, carry out these maneuvers with the participation of one of the U.S. aircraft carriers deployed in Gulf waters. New weapons prepared for the Gulf region will be tested by this force. This announcement constitutes one of the forms of pressure and extortion exercised by the United States against the Arabs. Its policy has, since the U.S. aggression against Lebanon, developed a blatant preference for armed force and muscle-flexing, surrounding the Arab region with warships and war fleets, and escalating threats of military aggression against the Arab forces of steadfastness, headed by Arab Syria. The U.S. Administration will not hesitate to use any type of pressure and extortion to obtain further positions of hegemony and control for the U.S. imperialist monopolies, well represented by the Reagan administration. U.S. policy is based solely on igniting the regional powder keg region and involvement in both political and military terrorism. It is known that U.S. policy aims all its hostile schemes against the Arabs and their hopes and aspirations in the service of one main objective; namely, to subjugate the Arab people to U.S.-Israeli hegemony and dominate the oil-rich Arab Gulf region which the U.S. policy considers part of its interests and lebensraum. The anti-Arab nature and essence of U.S. policy is therefore no longer a secret to the Arab people. Attempting to encircle the Arab region with bases and fleets indicates an aggressive essence exercising the ugliest forms of pressure and extortion in a desparate attempt to subjugate the region to imperialist-Zionist hegemony, facilitate the Zionist entity's mission of aggression against the Arabs, and impose capitulationist terms on them. *Al-Thawrah* concludes: Acts of falsification and deception no longer succeed. The U.S. delusions are no longer marketable. The new U.S. exercises in Egyptian waters will not frighten the Arabs, who are called upon at this stage to establish an effective militant Arab solidarity to confront all forms of the imperialist-Zionist plot and its various ramifications in the region.

It is editorial today, the newspaper *Al-Ba'th* deals with the same subject. It affirms that Richard Murphy's current tour of the region is a new attempt to market what the U.S. Administration has failed to sell in the past. Given this state of affairs, we must reaffirm that the Arab nation is now called upon to prove to its enemies — as has always been the case — that it is the stronger.

Al-Ba'th explains that since the Zionist-U.S. invasion of Lebanon, the Arab nation's enemies have been using all methods to rearrange the region in a manner that fits their aggressive plans. He who considers the recent past can easily see that Washington has never wasted an opportunity to market the Israeli policy and impose it on the Arabs through various means. Each time the U.S. Administration changed its color according to circumstances and developments. *Al-Ba'th* concludes: The U.S. Administration was not only intransigent toward and defiant of international public opinion regarding the Arab-Israeli conflict, but went further to interfere directly, or through Israel and its agents, to undermine any formula agreed upon as a base for embarking on a national dialogue to end the Lebanese crisis. Through a quick analysis of the stages of Lebanon's ordeal, any observer sees that the cause of the continuation of that fraternal country's suffering lies in American policy. The U.S. Administration urged Israel and even participated with it in invading Lebanon. It is also moving its agents to impede any action to restore solidarity in Lebanon. While doing so, the United States is, in fact, serving Israel and its aggressive expansionist policy.

Rabin Suggests Inviting Shultz to Mideast
TA101528 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has suggested that the government invite George Shultz to conduct a shuttle mission in the Middle East, between Jerusalem, Cairo, Amman, and perhaps also Damascus, so that the United States can consolidate a basic framework for negotiations with international accompaniment that would not have the authority to impose a settlement.

In an address this evening before a Labor Party forum in Tel Aviv, Rabin said an unprecedented opportunity to enter into negotiations with Husayn has now been created and, according to him, it would be a grave mistake if we did not take advantage of it. He called on the Likud to try this path in a joint effort and voiced the hope that at tomorrow's Inner Cabinet meeting a formula will be found to enable joint participation in political negotiations.

Our correspondent Razi Barqay reports that inviting Shultz to the region is apparently a compromise the Alignment leaders are prepared to make in order to prevent a draw in the Inner Cabinet.

Peres Reacts 'Favorably'
TA110437 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres has reacted favorably to Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin's suggestion yesterday that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz visit the Middle East in an effort to convene an international peace conference. The suggestion, said Peres, will most likely be discussed at today's Cabinet meeting. Sabra Chartrand reports:

The suggestion may prove to be a stalling tactic designed to postpone a crisis in the Cabinet. If an invitation to Shultz is agreed upon, any concrete decision on the international peace conference could be delayed. Nevertheless, Peres said he favored asking the American Secretary of State to engage in talks in Jerusalem, Amman, and Cairo.

[Begin Peres recording] I think a visit of Mr Shultz to the Middle East can be very important, highly productive, but I understand that Mr Shultz will be able or willing to do so once we shall reach a decision. [end recording]

[Chartrand] Peres said he would like to see today's Cabinet meeting end with a decision on his proposals for an international peace conference, but promised he would not be using a stopwatch if the debate stretched into the next few days.

Tamir Denies Messages Sent to PLO, Libya
TA090725 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0700 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Foreign Ministry Director General Avraham Tamir has denied reports that Israel transmitted messages to Yasir 'Arafat and the Libyan leader through the Maltese prime minister. Mr Tamir confirmed that 2 months ago he did indeed visit Malta and held a long meeting with Prime Minister Bonnici, in which they discussed the different possibilities for making peace. However, Tamir emphasized that the reports on the relay of messages are unfounded.

The reports on the messages to 'Arafat and Al-Qadhdhafi were made yesterday by the Maltese prime minister to foreign reporters.

Avraham Tamir added that no plan regarding East Jerusalem was broached in the contacts over peace, and there is no prior understanding on the matter. Mr Tamir emphasized that such a possibility conflicts with the line favoring an international conference without preconditions.

The Foreign Ministry director general was speaking to our correspondent Gid'on Remez. He arrived in Seoul, the capital of South Korea, and will begin talks with the ROK foreign minister and economic figures tomorrow.

In answer to a question by our correspondent on the possibility that he would visit the PRC, Avraham Tamir said that this is not part of his planned itinerary, and that he is expected to proceed to Manila. However, he said, every day is a new day. He pointed that the PRC is nothing new to him, but he would prefer to refrain from indulging in speculation.

Foreign Ministry Denial
TA091619 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 9 May 87

[Excerpt] Israel is denying having transferred secret messages to the PLO and Libya via Malta. Foreign Ministry spokesman Ehud Gol said that Israel totally and unequivocally rejects the reports whereby over the last 2 months the Maltese prime minister handed messages from Israel to 'Arafat and Al-Qadhdhafi. Malta's Prime Minister Bonnici said that he himself passed on the messages but that 'Arafat's and Al-Qadhdhafi's reactions were not too encouraging.[passage omitted]

Shamir's Office Not Advised
TA091840 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] The Prime Minister's Office says this evening that it has not yet received a satisfactory explanation on the purpose of the visit Avraham Tamir, the Foreign Ministry's director general, paid to Malta about 2 months ago. This came in reaction to yesterday's announcement by the Maltese prime minister that Israel passed on secret messages to Yasir 'Arafat and to Libyan leader Mu'ammar al- Qadhdhafi through him.

Uri Savir, the foreign minister's media adviser, this evening defined this report as nonsense, saying that Avraham Tamir only visited Malta in order to promote bilateral Israeli-Maltese relations.

Inner Cabinet Meets; Debate To Resume 13 May
TA111037 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1009 GMT 11 May 87

[Discusssion between political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami in the Prime Minister's Office and anchorman Arye Golan in the studio — live]

[Text] [Golan] Is this the moment of truth that has been talked about for the last 20 years, since the 6-Day War? Will the Inner Cabinet, made up of 10 senior ministers of the Likud and the Alignment, soon decide on the question of negotiations with King Husayn? In any event, the first shot was fired today. The Inner Cabinet began its deliberations today, and the session ended a short time ago. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami is outside the Prime Minister's Office. Shalom to you.

[Ben-'Ami] Shalom, Arye.

[Golan] Has the confrontation already taken place or did Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres merely present the facts?

[Ben-'Ami] The debate began at 0815 [0515 GMT] and ended at 1245, some 4 and 1/2 hours. It began with a presentation of the specifics of the plan submitted by Shim'on Peres, vice prime minister and foreign minister, to the Inner Cabinet. I must say that the debate is being attended by the 10 senior ministers; Yosi Beilin, foreign ministry political director general; and Cabinet Secretary Elyaqim Rubinstein. For the time being, and in view of the fact that the session ended only a few minutes ago and all the ministers left for the rose garden opposite the Knesset building for the reception of the duke of Luxembourg, we do not yet have the specifics of what happened in the debating hall. What we know for certain is that the meeting has not ended and will continue on Wednesday morning. We can also assume that the debate on the issue will not be completed then either, and it is very unlikely that any question or proposal will be put to a vote. On Wednesday night Shim'on Peres leaves for Washington and will be back at the beginning of next week; only then will the Inner Cabinet presumably resume its deliberations on Shim'on Peres' proposal and perhaps also that of Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir.

[Golan] A counterproposal?

[Ben-'Ami] Yes, a counterproposal on some political process in the Middle East will then be put to a vote by the Inner Cabinet.

[Golan] 'Oded, would you say that anybody is playing for time? For instance, does Shim'on Peres have a deadline for the completion of the deliberations?

[Ben-'Ami] It is hard to say that people here are working with a stopwatch. In an interview we conducted with Shim'on Peres on this morning's newsreel, he again said that he does not intend to push for or determine any deadline, although it is clear that the sand in the hourglass is not going to last forever, and that Peres would very much like to conclude these deliberations as soon as possible. Of course, there is no need to rush. After all, one must bear in mind that this is a very controversial proposal. Presumably, each of the 10 members of the Inner Cabinet will want to voice his opinion both on Shim'on Peres' plan and on that of Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. Therefore, this will call for a lengthy and extended debate. We must definitely wait and see what Shim'on Peres brings back from Washington, whether he will bring back a very clear U.S. declaration or position regarding the international conference he is proposing. Of course, this is an important factor in the debate, and will be taken into consideration by the various speakers at the Inner Cabinet session.

[Golan] I cannot hear any background noise in your report. Can I infer from this that there are no demonstrations under way outside the Prime Minister's Office?

[Ben-'Ami] I can tell you that our correspondent Moshe Nusbaum is sitting next to me. He came to me in order to share the work, so that I would see what was happening inside while he covered the demonstrations that were supposed to have taken place outside.

[Golan] But he did not have any work.

[Ben-'Ami] He is sitting next to me, idling about. A few individuals of the Tehiya Movement came to the Prime Minister's Office. They submitted some kind of document to the administrator of the Prime Minister's Office, Tzahi Hanegbi. However, I cannot really say that these are demonstrations. The large police forces which arrived here this morning when the session started have meanwhile dispersed, and the area is very quiet because the ministers have now left for the rose garden to attend the reception for the duke of Luxembourg.

[Golan] Thank you both, 'Oded Ben-'Ami and Moshe Nusbaum.

Shamir Interviewed on Peace Plan, Other Issues
TA101505 Tel Aviv Edcuational Television in Hebrew
1400 GMT 10 May 87

[Interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Dan Margalit — live in the studio]

[Text] [Margalit] Mr Prime Minister, you are recognized for never allowing any slip of the tongue or any ambiguity, but last week you said that you can authoritatively state that you have grounds to believe that the Alignment is prepared to sit and negotiate with the PLO. What served as the basis for that statement of yours?

[Shamir] I have proof of that, but I am not usually in the habit of making public that which ought not to be made public property; and I will persist in saying that my statement was well founded, although I will not disclose today the sources for my statement. I believe that every day we get further evidence to prove my statement.

[Margalit] Are you referring to reports that Foreign Ministry Director General Avraham Tamir conferred with the Maltese prime minister, who said that Tamir had conveyed through him a message from Shim'on Peres to 'Arafat? Is that what you have in mind?

[Shamir] I would like to say that this was not what I was thinking about when I issued my initial statement. Yet I would like to add that the Maltese prime minister has no connection to the Likud; he is not a source of information for the Likud. So what he said, or what he reported sounds a bit strange.

[Margalit] Do you believe the Maltese prime minister, or Mr Tamir?

[Shamir] Let us say that I do not believe either of them totally.

[Margalit] I would say that this is a somewhat far-reaching statement.

[Shamir] I said I did not believe them 100 percent.

[Margalit] However, this is not the proof you had in mind when you said you have authoritative information?

[Shamir] No, no. Among other things, this — if one is to believe what we heard — is, to a certain extent, further proof of what I said. Besides, since you mentioned Mr Tamir, he also said in various interviews that he believes we should talk to the PLO, that the PLO should ultimately participate in the negotiations, and that he has no objection to the PLO's participation.

[Margalit] Mr Shamir, Mr Peres has raised the plan for an international conference, or an international opening as he calls it, and I believe his three principles are as follows: The representatives of the superpowers will come to the meeting place for a single night, launch the international opening, after which direct negotiations will be held in subcommittees such as an Israeli- Jordanian committee, to which the PLO will not be invited, and if one of the parties — whether a hostile superpower, or the Arab side — attempts to change the conditions for the international opening, we will withdraw from the international opening and the Americans will follow suit. I would like to ask you, sir, first of all: Do you object to this plan, or do you think that this Peres plan is unrealistic?

[Shamir] Let me tell you one thing to begin with: I favor peace. I favor peace with Jordan because Jordan is our closest neighbor; our border with it is the longest; so we should reach peaceful relations with it. I see no special problems or outstanding difficulties in obtaining this goal of peace with Jordan. Back at the time we established the national unity government, we stated explicitly that we will appeal to the Jordanian Government or the Jordanian monarch and offer them direct peace negotiations and hear their position. Our positions will, on the whole, be based on the Camp David accords, and we believe -- and I personally believe — that if we reach such negotiations, which will be direct and unlimited in time and will be free of pressure from other elements, there is hope and grounds to believe that we will indeed achieve peace.

[Margalit] Forgive me a moment, Mr Shamir. Before I go back to my previous question, let me proceed to my next one: Is this the new Likud plan which you may present tomorrow at the Inner Cabinet session, a plan which calls for direct negotiations with Israel suggesting Camp David as the basis and with the Jordanians free to propose whatever they want?

[Shamir] Naturally, no plan that we will offer can conflict with the principles mentioned above, because Camp David is the sole document which is actually binding on us, Egypt, and the United States with respect to solving the Palestinian problem.

[Margalit] But it is not binding on Jordan, which is not party to the agreement.

[Shamir] Right, but it is still binding on us and on the United States. We will suggest this to Jordan. It is not binding on Jordan because Jordan did not participate in those negotiations. We want to expand the peace negotiations, however, and are suggesting this to Jordan and will continue to offer it to Jordan.

[Margalit] Mr Shamir, is this what the Likud will raise at the Inner Cabinet tomorrow?

[Shamir] The principles are similar, but we will suggest something more concrete, certain moves and dates. However, the principle is that Israel will suggest direct negotiations, naturally, not an international conference, and on the basis of Camp David. We are prepared to welcome U.S. participation, or shall we say U.S. assistance in the negotiations between us and Jordan.

[Margalit] Mr Shamir, why do you not throw us a bone? After all, we have 2 million viewers watching you right this minute. What do you mean by saying that you will suggest moves and dates?

[Shamir] I mean processes.

[Margalit] For example?

[Shamir] Dates, venues, procedural matters — because, after all, a plan must involve not only principles. However, as I said, I am keeping this a secret until the Inner Cabinet session, and by and large I believe that the Cabinet — or in this specific case the Inner Cabinet — should be the first to hear about a plan such as this.

[Margalit] Allow me one more question on this: When you say procedural matters, does that mean without the Soviets and the Chinese?

[Shamir] We object to an international conference, and believe that the participation of the Soviets, the Chinese, and the Europeans will not add anything to the chances for peace. On the contrary, they will detract from these chances.

[Margalit] What if Husayn says he cannot come to negotiations without an international conference or opening, after all you...

[Shamir, interrupting] But he has already said as much.

[(Margalit] After all you Israelis are not prepared to offer me what I believe was offered to Al-Sadat, namely you are not prepared to make me an a priori offer of all of what you call Judaea and Samaria and I, Husayn, call the West Bank?

[Shamir] There is a difference between the Sinai and Judaea and Samaria, and I imagine even King Husayn comprehends this

difference. At least, he has hinted as much. Therefore, this does not mean that we should offer King Husayn precisely that which he desires, but we should not despair when he says no.

Many years before he came to Jerusalem, we heard Al-Sadat voice hostile positions toward Israel, heard him state things which were actually painful and offensive. And still it did not prevent him from showing up one day in Jerusalem and saying: Let us conduct negotiations. And these were direct negotiations.

[Margalit] But that came only after the late Moshe Dayan offered Al-Tuhami, or at least Menahem Begin, may he enjoy a long life, offered Al-Sadat at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem an offer of virtually all of the Sinai.

[Shamir] Look, no two events in history are completely identical. This never happens. The circumstances, the protagonists, the conditions are always different. I cannot say that now things can be exactly like they were at Camp David. I am merely saying that we should never despair, even when it comes to the search for peace.

[Margalit] Mr Shamir, let me go back to the question that I have not forgotten: Do you object to Mr Peres' plan, which I described above on principle, or do you simply think that it is unrealistic?

[Shamir] It is both unrealistic, and I also object to an international conference. Making the conflict between us and our Arab neighbors an international affair will not bring peace closer; it will only make it more complicated and make the problem more complex. That is why Israel's position has traditionally been that direct negotiations should be held. No one has ever disputed this, and it has raised no argument. I do not believe in any show of ceremony, such as an opening that world leaders would only attend and be satisfied with just attending.

[Margalit] But the fact remains that in December 1973 they did participate in one such evening, which they greatly enjoyed and after which they all went back home.

[Shamir] No, no. Again, there is no similarity. Then the issue was concrete and clear: How to end the war in the Sinai. Here it is a completely different case. We are aware of the Soviet Union's position and know that it repeatedly expresses its desire for a real conference, one that will include deliberations and in which all the issues will be discussed.

I talked to Mitterrand in Paris, and he told me: Look, regarding such a conference — which I support — extensive negotiations must nevertheless be conducted among all its participants about its ways and means and its procedural form, and no one has yet talked to me about this. This requires a debate or negotiations. You cannot turn the whole world into extras.

Still, I do not believe in this possibility. I do not believe that the Soviet, PRC, or European influence on such a process could bring peace closer; it can only harm our interests and endanger us.

[Margalit] But Mr Peres' argument was: What are you so worried about? The Americans are ready to sign a memorandum of understanding with us to the effect that if the Soviets, the Chinese, the French, or any Arab element should try to change the conditions for the international opening, they will say: Thank you [last two words in English]; we Israelis will say the same; and together we will walk away from the international conference hand in hand.

[Shamir] Even in the Eurovision Song Contest people do not behave like this. Look, one does not enter into something serious in order to leave it promptly. This is not a serious approach. What does it mean that we will leave it? Should we enter it in order to leave it immediately? I am convinced that if Israel embarks on such a process in accordance with Mr Peres' initiative, it will not hurry to leave it, even if conditions change and are unacceptable. Therefore, one should not rely on the memorandum of understanding or anything of that sort. We should make sure that the conditions for the peace negotiations will give peace a chance rather than sabotage it from the start.

[Margalit] Mr Shamir, former Cabinet Secretary Arye Na'or today wrote an article in *Yedi'ot Aharonot*...

[Shamir laughs]

[Margalit] Why are you laughing? Alright, let us not refer to him, let me ask you this question on my behalf. Can the Likud's opposition to the process suggested by Mr Peres not make the people believe that, as a result of the Likud's position, the real choice is between peace and territories — which the Likud never wanted to present as the true dilemma Israel faces?

[Shamir] Look, this is a deliberate and artificial exaggeration of the differences people want, or have to, create. And regarding Arye Na'or, I regret his participation in this whole campaign, but it is said here that even when he served as Cabinet secretary, we never had reason to derive much joy from him. But this, of course, is a side issue. In this specific case, anyone who wants to present the issue as peace or territories cannot be stopped or prevented from putting things that way. Apparently, those who want to force Israel to participate in an international conference — such as all the international bodies, and I am not talking about the Israelis at this moment — honestly want to achieve, by means of this conference, an Israeli pullout from Judaea, Samaria, and East Jerusalem. This is their goal, which they do not bother to conceal.

[Margalit] Mr Shamir, in the last few days — and we have already discussed this issue — there has been talk about the shaping, or finalizing, or consolidating of a Likud peace plan which you will present to the Cabinet tomorrow, or if not tomorrow then in the course of the deliberations. I would like to ask you if you do not think that perhaps you erred in failing to deal with this issue in the Likud, thereby allowing Mr Peres instead to work out a plan or a political initiative, which he did as he understands the situation. Perhaps you feel that you should have been the one to initiate a meeting with Husayn instead of letting him meet with the monarch?

[Shamir] Look, I never said anything about meetings with Husayn, but I have always favored direct contacts with the leaders of the Arab countries. I believe that direct contact

between Israeli and Arab leaders is desirable, necessary, and can definitely be constructive. I have always wanted it, although it was not always possible. The Likud has a clear approach and policy on ways to seek and achieve peace. We are not at liberty to discuss everything today. I believe that we should first reach unconditional direct talks. And I, whom Mr Peres calls extremist and an objector to peace, tell you that I am convinced, based on what I know of the aspirations of the Arab leaders, that it is possible to reach a peace agreement.

[Margalit] Have you been trying to meet King Husayn?

[Shamir] Look, I would like to, why not? I am telling you: I am prepared to meet with any Arab leader.

[Margalit] Are you also making efforts to do that?

[Shamir] Even with Al-Asad. But, as you said, I have no need to report to 2 million people every morning and every night about what I am trying to do.

[Margalit] Mr Shamir, it is not as though we would have had any objection to hearing such a report, nevertheless I assume you would not be able to tell us that.

[Shamir] I know, I know.

[Margalit] Nor can we assume that you will be prepared to react to the report by Shlomo Naqdimon today that Peres met Husayn on 11 April, and that it was then that the plan which was subsequently presented as a U.S. document was finalized.

[Shamir] Well, when you have the chance, why not ask Mr Peres about it?

[Margalit] Then perhaps I should ask you if it is true that when Mr Peres read to you the document that later became a U.S. working paper, he refused to actually give you a copy of it?

[Shamir] I would not like to go into such details. It is really none of the public's business. Yet some things in this connection were admittedly surprising, although this is not the main thing. The main thing, after all, is how to achieve peace, and how to make progress in the efforts toward peace and security at one and the same time. This is the problem.

[Margalit] Mr Shamir, you have your own view, only small portions of which you imparted to us here, while Mr Peres has his own view, which has been given publicity and which he additionally presented here 3 days ago; the Inner Cabinet will tomorrow begin a debate which will undoubtedly take several sessions. My question is: Supposing there is finally a tie, and Mr Peres, as he declared here, tells you: Mr Shamir, this is a serious matter, it is a central issue, let us hold elections on it and ask the people. How will you answer him?

[Shamir] Right now I can tell you that in fact this will not lead us to a new situation. After all, even when we together formed the national unity government, it was clear to both of us that there was a gap in our views and positions; precisely on this issue of what we should and should not do with respect to the Arab countries' positions. Nonetheless, we said: Let us together form a government and a certain acceptable framework in which we will operate without deviation. I think we must still work within this framework, and that this is possible and desirable. I say that the disbandment of the unity government at this point is an irresponsible move which will cause damage particularly to the country's economy. I believe it is possible to continue to function within the framework of the Cabinet's agreed-upon basic guidelines, and that this indeed should be done.

[Margalit] But when the national unity government was first established, it was stated clearly that, if a way were found to conduct negotiations on a political settlement that should cause a disagreement among the two main partners, this would be a justified cause for the disbandment of the Cabinet. Then the question is one of principle: If Mr Peres believes, although he may be wrong, that he has a chance of making peace with Jordan, should Israel then let it pass, according to his view, only to maintain the framework of the government?

[Shamir] Look, we talked about it saying that, once we are in the midst of negotiations and the differences of opinion are on matters of substance — such as if the Jordanian king suggests something that is acceptable to the Alignment but opposed by Likud — then there will be no other alternative but to say that we must part ways. But here there is only...

[Margalit, interrupting] But how could you engage in these negotiations to begin with, if you are already...

[Shamir, interrupting] There are only matters of procedure which may or may not materialize. This entire issue may ultimately never see the light of day. So should the procedure alone provide sufficient ground to disband and call off the whole thing? Should we now break up a unity government and go to elections?

[Margalit] But how could you find yourselves in concrete, substantive negotiations — say, if Husayn agrees to some territorial compromise or something like that — if the Likud is preventing even the actual entry into negotiations?

[Shamir] The Likud is not preventing anything; the Likud has been pursuing the plan that was agreed upon by us, and both of us agreed on direct negotiations. Who if not Peres expressed himself in the clearest fashion in opposition to the possibility of an international conference? I need add nothing to what he said 2 and 3 years ago. So what is all this now?

[Margalit] He maintains that this will only be an international opening, not an international conference.

[Shamir] Forgive me, no one but Peres himself has been using that term. I have not heard the term international opening, neither from the United States nor from Husayn, and certainly not from all the others.

[Margalit] Mr Shamir, I would like to ask something with respect to the territorial issue. If you had met Husayn and had something to offer him besides autonomy and Camp David or any other arrangements, could you offer him anything in terms of territory?

[Shamir] You will be surprised. I would have something to offer him. I will not say that this would be in terms of territory; I have something to offer him in the sphere of resolving the conflict. One needs to use one's imagination.

[Margalit] Perhaps you would care to tell us how?

[Shamir] Territory or territorial solutions — even Mr Peres admits that this is very difficult, virtually impossible. There are other ways, however, although it is necessary to work on them.

[Margalit] Mr Shamir, if there are no early elections, will you try to form a narrow-based government?

[Shamir] I am not in favor of a narrow-based government. I do not think that such a government could solve Israel's problems. I definitely favor this government continuing to function. I believe it is a good framework based on a good formula and that it should be continued.

[Margalit] But what if the Alignment should withdraw? Will you try to establish a narrow-based government?

[Shamir] If the Alignment withdraws, then we will see what can be done. Look, of all the possibilities available, I do not think I must provide an answer in case one possibility or another happens, which is merely speculation. I am against the disbandment of the government and early elections. We will insist on this.

[Margalit] Mr Shamir, another issue which the public associates with early elections is what is known as the Pollard affair. There has been talk on the possibility that it might affect the political echelon, and I am referring once again to the interview we held with Mr Peres here 3 days ago, in which he said: All three of us, Yitzhaq Rabin, Yitzhaq Shamir, and myself, made all the decisions unanimously after Pollard was detained, therefore we all share the same degree of responsibility. Do you agree that you and he shoulder the same degree of responsibility?

[Shamir] Look, now that two committees are working on it, why should I talk or explain? I am waiting. Let us see what they say, and then we will decide how to comment on it. I maintain that during that period, the then prime minister, myself as foreign minister, and the defense minister worked in full cooperation.

[Margalit] By which you are actually giving him support, showing solidarity with him on this?

[Shamir] Look, we have worked together for quite a long time on all those security and political issues that should be discussed only within a very limited forum. We worked together in harmony.

[Margalit] Mr Shamir, allow me to ask you several more questions, seeing that our time is very nearly up. Yesterday it was reported on television that there are two proposed amendments to the law, one that is not really an amendment to the law and talks about establishing a commission of inquiry on ways to supervise and investigate the Shin Bet's operations, and the second that the law be amended so that, if evidence is collected not quite legally but has elements of truth, it will be admissible in court.

[Shamir] These are still unripe proposals, really, because we do have a problem here. The Shin Bet, which is the main body shouldering the burden in the war against terrorism has had and still has many problems. How can they be overcome? One must also bear in mind that when this war first began, Shin Bet was inexperienced but learned a lot with time. The problem, admittedly, is how to deal with this specific case. We have held one debate, we will hold another, and we are hoping to find the appropriate way to prevent improper actions from recurring, first of all, and to try to abide by the law and the legal process; and on the other hand to make sure that the struggle to preserve security and defend it will be unharmed and not weakened.

[Margalit] Mr Shamir, let me ask you a somewhat painful question: Is there a possibility that we will not be able to capture the person who hurled the Molotov cocktail that killed the late 'Ofra Moses and that other persons who threw firebombs have not been found because the Shin Bet interrogators — or actually the Shin Bet as an institution — are afraid of carrying out interrogations in the way they have until now been used to doing?

[Shamir] God forbid, God forbid! I say that even today the Shin Bet personnel are doing their job faithfully, taking all the measures, working day and night to find all these criminals and sabotage their schemes.

[Margalit] But they may be afraid to employ such a heavy-handed method as they have in the past?

[Shamir] It is not a matter of harsh interrogation; I do not think that harsh would be the proper definition of what they are doing now. However, there is difficulty here, but if you will forgive me, I have no desire to identify the difficulties for the benefit of those who want to exacerbate them.

[Margalit] Mr Shamir, on the other hand, it seems to me that you never took public issue with what the settlers did in storming the streets of Qalqilyah, throwing bottles and breaking through an IDF roadblock?

[Shamir] That is incorrect. I was asked about it and said explicitly that I object to such deeds. I believe that security matters throughout Eretz Yisra'el are solely within the jurisdiction of the security forces, the IDF, and the other bodies, and should be left exclusively in their hands. They are responsible for it, they must ensure it, and there is no need to disrupt their operation.

[Margalit] Mr Shamir, with your permission, I would like to ask you one more question briefly: What happened to bring about an abundance of IDF air raids in Lebanon?

[Shamir] Look, we have witnessed recently that a decision was made, and subsequently implemented, by the Palestinian terrorist organizations to carry out more and more attacks on the Galilee. We have noticed repeated attempts to do so. I believe that it is the IDF's duty to prevent this process and nip it in the bud. I believe the IDF is pursuing the correct course.

[Margalit] Mr Shamir, I would like to thank you and wish all of you a fruitful debate in the Inner Cabinet, beginning tomorrow.

[Shamir] Thank you.

Peres Reacts to Shamir Stand on Conference
TA110525 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 11 May 87

[Interview with Shim'on Peres, vice prime minister and foreign minister, by political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami in Peres' residence and anchorman David Grossman in the studio on 11 May — live]

[Text] [Ben-'Ami] Good morning, Mr Peres.

[Peres] A very good morning to you, too.

[Ben-'Ami] This morning the Inner Cabinet ministers will in fact have the first opportunity to hear a detailed report on your plan for direct negotiations between Israel and Jordan following an international opening, so at the outset of this interview I would like to find out whether you believe the decision the Inner Cabinet will have to make on this issue is truly its most serious and crucial decision?

[Peres] Blocking this road will constitute the collapse of the political process. Every Israeli should ask himself: Do we want to have peace at some point or do we merely wish to struggle with terrorism, wars, demographic statistics that constantly change — although not always in our favor -- and economic expenses which affect the spheres of education, health, and social equality. The process can be halted. For the first time, a situation has been created in which it is possible to come to the negotiating table to discuss our crucial problems: our longest border, which is with Jordan; and our most serious problem, which is the Palestinian problem. I can say already at this juncture that I do not anticipate an overnight solution, even if we launch negotiations, but it is nevertheless necessary to begin negotiations as quickly as possible and conduct them as sensibly as possible. But if we decide against this, we must comprehend what the alternative implies and entails: a return to hostility, which will only mount; to disappointment, which will only grow deeper; to an Arab world that will seek military and other alternatives.

I maintain that all the fears are baseless. I am not suggesting a territorial partition; the Jerusalem issue was never broached and if it is I will firmly insist that Jerusalem remain Israel's united capital — there is no doubt about this. Furthermore, a situation has been created in which there is an Arab block which — if you can ignore the rhetoric, ornamentation, and the frosting you will see — really does not want the PLO. I am really surprised about Mr Shamir's remarks about the Alignment; the Alignment is a credible body. It never dismantled settlements, whereas the Likud did; it never reached a cease-fire agreement with the PLO — this, again, was done by the Likud. The Alignment is unambiguous and clear with respect to the PLO.

Now let me add something on the PLO: The Jordanians have in fact presented conditions that prevent the entry of the PLO. These conditions are even harsher than the ones presented by the Americans. The Jordanians presented the PLO with three conditions, to which the PLO provided three responses, and these two groups of statements clash. The PLO said it wants a separate delegation, and the Jordanians said this is out of the question. There will be a Palestinian delegation only as part of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Why? Because they are not prepared to have a Palestinian state. Let us call a rose a rose, and stop playing at make-believe. Secondly, the Jordanians said only Resolutions 242 and 338 will serve as the basis, while the PLO said it is not prepared to have these resolutions constitute the foundation: We demand self-determination or an acceptance of all the UN resolutions. To this Jordan replied: No. the third thing is that Jordan says that the PLO should a priori announce its renunciation of terrorism, whereas the PLO says it wants to expand terrorism. The two cannot be reconciled; they are as different as day and night.

[Ben-'Ami] Still, it may very well be that people see this link as having been formed through the talks Foreign Ministry Director General Avraham Tamir held in Malta and the messages he may have dispatched through the Maltese prime minister to the PLO.

[Peres] 'Oded, I cannot thank you enough for presenting this question. I participated in the Socialist International conference in Rome. I received several appeals by the Maltese prime minister, who said he wanted to meet with me. During one of the breaks I said: Fine, let us go out and have a cup of coffee. We did, and the Maltese prime minister said the following to me: I asked Al-Qadhdhafi to espouse the direction of peace, but he declined. I then talked to 'Arafat and beseeched him to adopt the course of peace, and he refused. I approached the Algerian president to redirect himself toward peace, and he said no. I intend to pursue these efforts. I replied: Bless you. This was the great political conversation. So what happened with the Maltese prime minister? He faced elections and wished to portray Malta as the center of the world, so he said: I talked to Mr Peres about this, that, and the other. Fine. Really, there is a limit to how much fun you can make of things and to how ridiculous things can be made to look.

[Grossman] Now, sir, when you review the balance of power in the Inner Cabinet, and in view of the gaps we have heard about between your view and that presented earlier by Mr Shamir, do you still think that elections can be avoided?

[Peres] Look, elections are not a punishment. I know that some good people are seeking democracy without elections, thinking that in the end elections disrupt the democratic nature of the world. I do not share this view. A more important subject exists, which is purely economic, and I have quite a record in that sphere, too, as we have managed to make some achievements in the economic sphere. It seems to me that it would even be better to hold elections this year than next year, as I am afraid that next year we will find ourselves wasting so many funds that everything we have achieved in the sphere of economic recovery will go down the drain. We already have a budget this year, and it will be a stable year. The people should be asked: What are elections?

It is a broad plebiscite. Do you want to launch a peace process, or do you wish to regress?

I must admit with some regret that I was surprised by the Likud's position, because I am familiar with the Likud's historical position. After all, part of the Likud favored peace with Egypt; it favored an international conference. We are not, after all, inexperienced novices. We went to Geneva, and the Soviets and the Americans were there, and what happened? Later, in 1977 Mr Begin's government decided on an international conference. Furthermore, I must say that even Mr Shamir occasionally expressed himself in favor of an international accompaniment.

Allow me to point to another fear which is totally unfounded — the fear of what will happen in the international conference. Well, what is going to happen? Should the Soviet Union say that we should withdraw from the territories, then we will say: Well, we do not want to. What will the Soviet Union then say? Will it dispatch the Red Army? Do people think that the international conference will be attended exclusively by the Soviet Union? What about the United States, which has pledged to stand by our side, or to support us if we withdraw from the conference. It has made this commitment in writing. Why should I believe that Mrs Thatcher is our enemy? Let me ask you: Does her move of going to Moscow and inviting Begun and another 15 refuseniks for breakfast indicate any special hostility? Nor do I think that Mitterrand is our enemy. However, under no circumstances would I have accepted that either Mrs Thatcher, or Mitterrand, or Reagan, or Gorbachev would make decisions for us. This is utter nonsense. Moreover, I would like to tell you that the Arabs, too, would not accept this; just as we will not allow the Soviets to agree to things in our name, so the Arabs will not allow the Americans to make their decisions for them.

The conference has one purpose, which is more than mere ceremony but is still not negotiations, and it is to legitimize the beginning of the race, the opening of the talks. Jordan has come forward and said: Under the existing circumstances in the Arab world, as long as you offer me nothing, not even a grain of sand, I cannot enter this alone. I want an international legitimization. Let the five superpowers come, and let there be an agreement on what they are supposed to do: Call for an end to the conflict by peaceful means and for a solution of every aspect of the Palestinian problem as stipulated in the Camp David accords, and to establish or at least urge the establishment of joint regional committees. Look, if we panic — and I tell you, we have experts in spreading panic — where will we end up? Why this great fear?

[Ben-'Ami] Finally, Mr Peres, time is actually very short, as you are leaving for Washington on Wednesday. Do you expect today's debate — and it has been allocated some 3 and 1/2 hours — to result in a solution? What is the time span in which you anticipate the Inner Cabinet will reach a decision on this subject?

[Peres] As far as I am concerned, it can be until Judgment Day, but my point of view is not what counts. The problem is that an opportunity has arisen, and when I look at things I see that the Arab world has other alternatives. A bloc comprising Iraq, Syria, and Jordan — the so-called eastern front — could, for example, be formed. Time is not ours alone to contend with; it is also the other side's to take into consideration. I will not insist on a date. I am not standing here with a stopwatch; I am not impatient, nor am I seeking a prestigious victory. I honstly think that this is for the good of the country and in its supreme interest, for the sake of the youth that is constantly being called upon to face this great test. It is necessary to make a serious, sincere, and fearless effort to examine the possibilities of peace in the Middle East

Peres Pronounces Early Elections 'Inevitable'

TA102007 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] On the eve of the Inner Cabinet debate, Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres believes there is no way to bridge the differences with the Likud, and that early elections are inevitable.

In an interview with the director of REUTER, who is currently visiting Jerusalem, Mr Peres said: We are not going to the polls because someone discovered that we have a chance of winning; we are going to the polls because we are dealing with a matter of principle, and the people have to decide.

Mr Peres said he will not pressure the Inner Cabinet to reach a decision within a day or two, or even within a week, although the time has come.

Peres Seen Short in Knesset Election Vote

TA091912 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Now back to the confrontation between Labor and Likud over an international peace conference: The Inner Cabinet meets on Monday to discuss the issue under Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres' threat to seek early elections if the conference proposal is not approved. Jack Katzenell reports on some of the problems facing Peres if he does go for early elections.

[Begin recording] To dissolve the Knesset, the Labor Alignment needs an absolute majority, that is 61 out of the 120 Knesset members. Labor itself has 41 Knesset members as against the Likud's 41. If you add Labor's junior coalition partner Shinuy with its three members, plus the left-wing opposition parties MAPAM, the Citizens Rights Movement, the Communists, and the Progressive List for Peace, then Labor can muster 59, assuming that all the left-wing parties go along with its move to call new elections. The Alignment has one more ally in the present government, the one-man Ometz Party of Yiga'el Hurvitz, but on foreign policy issues like an international conference he is firmly in the Likud camp, and he opposes early elections on economic grounds.

So on the face of it, Labor is short by least two votes. This means that it will have to tempt some party, or two individuals, away from the right-wing and religious bloc. The National Religious Party is close to the Likud on the main foreign policy issue; it is against territorial concessions in the West Bank. It is difficult to see how it could be persuaded to support Labor. The four-man ultra-orthodox SHAS [Sephardi Torah Guardians] party is divided on the issue of an international conference. Some of its leaders, such as Rabbi Shim'on Ben-Shlomo are extremely hawk-

ish, but the party chairman, Rabbi Peretz, recently expressed guarded approval for the idea of an international conference. The other ultra-orthodox party, Agudat Yisra'el, has an open mind on foreign policy issues, but is firmly in the Likud camp for the present because the Likud gives it more support than the Labor Alignment on issues concerned with religion. This leaves three one-man religious parties, Rabbi Avraham Verdiger, Aharon Abu-Hatzera, and the extreme right-wing, anti-Arab Rabbi Meir Kahane, and the five-member right-wing opposition Tehiya Party. According to the opinion polls, Rabbi Kahane stands to gain if elections are held, but it is hard to believe that he would join the Labor Alignment in a vote connected with the Labor proposal for an international conference. Tehiya is in a similar position: The polls say it would emerge stronger from an election. But one of its Knesset members, Rabbi Eli'ezer Waldman, told me this week that so long as Yitzhaq Shamir stands firm against an international conference, Tehiya will back him against the Alignment. Rabbi Verdiger of the Morasha Party pulled out of the national unity government some time ago over the who-is-a-Jew issue, but he told me he would back the Likud on the current issue. The one-man TAMI [Traditional Movement, Israel] Party of Aharon Abu-Hatzera is an enigma. Like SHAS, Abu- Hatzera sits on the fence on foreign policy issues, but it seems unlikely that he will support Labor at this juncture, because the polls are not optimistic about his chances in a new election. Abu- Hatzera, SHAS, and perhaps the other religious parties are always open to suggestions from Labor or the Likud, but they like to keep their cards close to their chests until they see which way the wind is blowing; in other words, until after the elections, when they can see the results. It would be out of character for them to abandon the Likud and support the Labor Alignment at such an early stage as a dissolution of the Knesset, and it follows that the Alignment will probably be unable to call early elections.

So where does that leave Shim'on Peres? It all depends on Yitzhaq Shamir: If Shamir goes to the president and submits his resignation, the government will become transitional, which means that no minister can resign or be dismissed, and no new minister can be appointed. In other words, the Labor Alignment would be stuck in a coalition with the Likud even if Peres had declared that this was intolerable. If Shamir does not resign then the Labor Alignment itself could resign from the government and go into opposition, not an attractive prospect for the next year and a half. [end recording]

Tehiya Moves To Dissolve Knesset, Hold Elections

TA110916 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Tehiya today submitted to the Knesset a bill on the dissolution of the Knesset and the holding of elections. Our Knesset correspondent Tzvi Yisre'eli reports that the bill can only be debated in 2 months. He adds that if the large factions reach an agreement on elections, it will be possible to enter into a summary legislation process and dissolve the Knesset.

The Progressive List for Peace has submitted a motion of no-confidence in the government, arguing that its opposition to the inclusion of the PLO in the political process jeopardizes the chances for peace.

Earlier, HADASH also submitted a no-confidence motion dealing with the political process, but this motion also is over the HADASH complaint that the workers' standard of living has been harmed. Our correspondent says that the last two motions will be debated tomorrow. The Knesset is scheduled to hold an economic debate today.

LIBYA

Secretary Briefs Al-Qadhdhafi on USSR Visit

LD091647 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has received the brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau on his return from his visit to the Soviet Union. He informed him of the results of this visit.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Algerian Ambassador

LD092155 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has received the ambassador of Algeria to the Great Jamahiriyah, who presented him with a detailed report on the results of the recent PNC congress in Algeria and on the recent border meeting between Morocco and Algeria.

DFLP's Hawatimah Statement on Departing Tripoli

LD101607 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1535 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] Tripoli, 10 May (JANA) — DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah and members of his delegation left Tripoli at noon today.

In a statement to JANA before leaving Tripoli International Airport, Hawatimah said that PLO unity and the PNC meeting's positive results have disturbed the Zionist, U.S., Jordanian, and Egyptian reactionary circles, because the results are marvelous and serve the interests of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation. The results have won the admiration and appreciation of the revolutionary Arab forces headed by the great Jamahiriyah.

Hawatimah stressed the cohesion in the struggle between the great 1 September Revolution and the Palestinian revolution, pointing out that this cohesion has constantly been growing deeper and stronger for the good of the Palestinian people's cause. He also noted that the land of the Great Jamahiriyah embraces all the groups of the Palestinian revolution and that the PLO office and the offices of Palestinian groups, within and outside the PLO, have been playing their normal role in bolstering the revolutionary cohesion between the two revolutions and have been functioning normally for the realization of the ambitions of the Palestinian people. These offices, he said, work to facilitate the Palestinian people in the Great Jamahiriyah in assuming their natural role within the Palestine revolution, that being the rear guard for bolstering the frontline of the Palestinian revolution.

C-130 Deal Said Concluded With German Company

NC081400 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1340 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Cairo, 8 May (MENA) — MENA has learned that Libya has succeeded in circumventing the U.S. embargo by concluding a deal to purchase three C-130 aircraft and a large quantity of spare parts for them through the German (Gmacs) company based in Frankfurt.

The planes, which currently are in Portugal, are ready for delivery according to company representative 'Abd al-Qadir 'Abbas Hilal, a Sudanese national. He added that the company also offers prospective customers Western arms and computers.

JANA Comments on South Pacific, U.S. 'Terrorism'

LD091708 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1505 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Tripoli, 9 May (JANA) — Commenting on the American campaign against the so-called Libyan role in the Pacific Ocean, the JANA international affairs editor writes:

Australian officials have stated that the Australian Government will send a special envoy to the South Pacific islands to explain what they called their profound concern over the continued Libyan presence in the region. An Australian Foreign Ministry spokesman has stated that the Libyan question will head the topics to be discussed. The Australian Government spokesman stated that the envoy will affirm that Australia has no plans to interfere in the islands' affairs but that Libya's intervention in the area is a cause of concern.

It seems that the U.S. Administration has moved from the stage of inciting its agents to wage a fierce political and information campaign over what they call the threat of the Libyan role in the Pacific, to the point of actually assuming officially the leadership of this campaign under the pretext of concern and fear at the threat of the Libyan presence and its effect in inflaming the spirit of revolution in that region.

The U.S. Administration is shedding crocodile tears over what it calls the expected fate of the Pacific Ocean region because of the Libyan presence. The U.S. Administration knows that nothing threatens any area in the world more than the terrorist line it pursues in dealing with peoples and countries — even those in its own region — starting with the use of its monopolist tentacles to rob the people of their wealth, to the placing of its military bases and the deployment of its naval fleets, the militarization of space, pushing the world to the brink of a nuclear war, and to spreading its germ terror throughout the world.

It suffices for me to mention that the United States has resorted to the use of military force 250 times to interfere in the affairs of other countries, blackmailing them and bringing pressure to bear on them. Of these instances of interference, 55 were during Reagan's tenure as head of the U.S. Administration. Should I recall the crimes of the American wars in Vietnam and Korea, and the blockade of Cuba a quarter of a century ago, the blockade of Nicaragua, and the invasion of Grenada and Lebanon? Or should I talk about America's insistence on continuing its nuclear tests and its innovation in manufacturing weapons for transferring its devastating war into space? Or should I talk

about the CIA's responsibility for inventing AIDS, the plague of the 20th century? Or should I talk about the U.S. Administration's sponsorship and protection of racist entities to set them against peaceful peoples, as has happened in occupied Palestine and southern Africa?

Has the world forgotten Hiroshima and Nagasaki? Shall I recall something even more recent, when the U.S. Administration amassed scores of aircraft and used its stationary bases and artificial satellites to pour hundreds of sophisticated bombs and missiles in a barbaric attempt — the first of its kind in modern times — to assassinate the leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, thereby destroying scores of houses over the heads of their inhabitants — Libyan women, the aged, and children — while they slept.

The international community, which has incriminated the U.S. Administration on more than one occasion, and unanimously condemned it as a country that adopts a policy of official organized terrorism when it launched its failed NATO barbaric aggression against the Great Jamahiriyah, fully realizes the real danger threatening the security and future of this world. Equally, the peoples of the Pacific Ocean region, whose waters have been transformed into fields for devastating nuclear and atomic tests and anchorages for nuclear fleets, and whose land has been transferred into fertile pastures for the Western monopolist companies and the military bases serving the objectives of these companies, are also fully aware of what is the real danger.

These peoples, some of whom are still living under the yoke of Western colonialism, are fully aware of what is taking place around them and of the danger facing them. They can distinguish between the danger that came to rob them of their will and destinies and to turn their region into a testing ground for weapons of annihiliation, and those who extend help and aid to them, bolster their rights to struggle for a free life and their building a future away from the snares of subservience and the spirit of domination and hegemony.

It remains for me to point with astonishment at the insolence which characterizes those in charge of the U.S. Administration. They feel no shame or disgrace in warning the peoples of the Pacific region against the threat of terrorism that faces them, or of reminding them of terrorism's victims and calling on them to face up to terrorism at a time when the U.S. Administration knows better than anyone that they are the last to have the right to talk about terrorism and its victims. The U.S. Administration's name has become for the world a synonym for terrorism and a center for crime whose record of victims is as long as the history of the United States itself. If there are people in this world who suffer, it is American terrorism that is the direct cause of their suffering.

If we were to probe through this ugly American record, we would need as many books and comments as there are days in a year, or even more.

MAURITANIA

President Receives Malian Defense Minister

LD091015 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation [CMSN] and head of state, this morning received Malian Defense Minister Sekou Ly.

After the meeting, which was also attended by Ahmed Ould Minnih, CMSN member and armed forces chief of staff, the Malian official told the national press that he discussed with the president all aspects of cooperation between the two countries. He added that the fact the president received him during the weekend underlines the importance he attaches to the strengthening of fraternal ties between Mali and Mauritania.

Sekou Ly arrived in the capital yesterday as the special envoy of Malian President Moussa Traore to the head of state.

Foreign Minister Leaves for Beijing 10 May

LD102116 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 10 May 87

[Excerpt] This morning, Major Mohamed Lemine Ould N'Diayane, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, left Nouakchott on his way to Beijing. There, the minister will join the Arab ministerial committee commissioned by the Arab League to contact the PRC Government within the framework of the seven-man Arab committee, to discuss the issue of ending the war between Iraq and Iran. [passage omitted]

MOROCCO

House Speaker Cables Appreciation to King Fahd

LD062141 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] In a public session today, the House of Representatives decided to send a cable of gratitude to King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the custodian of the two holy mosques, in appreciation of his efforts to unite the Arab ranks.

The leaders of the parliamentary groups met for this purpose under the chairmanship of Speaker of the House Ahmed Osman, and studied the historic meeting between His Majesty King Hassan II and His Excellency Chadli Bendjedid, the Algerian president, with the attendance of the custodian of the two holy mosques. Here is the text of the cable as read today at the House of Representatives:

In the name of God the merciful and compassionate. Prayers and peace for the master of the prophets.

King Fahd ibn'Abd al-'Aziz, custodian of the two holy mosques, king of fraternal Saudi Arabia: peace and God's mercy and blessings be on you.

The Moroccan people, whose trust is in God, were pleased and touched by your good offices which are aimed at serving Islam and peace. Your good efforts were crowned, during the month of forgiveness, with the historic meeting in which, with your attendance, His Majesty King Hassan II and His Excellency Chadli Bendjedid, the Algerian president, sought the best and quickest means to restore Arab harmony to free ourselves to face up to the great urgent issues and problems created by the enemies of Arab unity and Islam.

We are convinced that this important meeting, which we hope will be the first of consecutive meetings, will benefit the two fraternal peoples and will fulfill our aspirations for establishing unity in the great Arab Maghreb. We are also convinced that it is a victory for peace and stability in the world.

On this occasion, in the name of the House of Representatives, we express our deepest gratitude and highest appreciation for your struggle to close the Arab ranks and to unite all views.

May God protect you in serving the two holy mosques, the Islamic nation, and the Muslims. Peace and God's mercy and blessings be uponyou.

[Signed] Ahmed Osman, speaker of the House of Representatives.

SUDAN

Talks on Debt Rescheduling Begin in London

JN071316 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1028 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Khartoum, 7 May (SUNA) — Negotiations have begun in London to reschedule Sudan's debts to world commercial banks. These debts, which amount to $600 million, should have been paid during 1981-1986. A source at the Bank of Sudan has told the independent newspaper *Al-Ayyam* that the negotiations were held after Sudan failed to pay the interest on the debts which was due in 1979. The source added that the negotiations will attempt to balance the past and present debts and to find a formula enabling Sudan to begin repayment procedures.

According to this source, the banks have rescheduled Sudan's debts more than once. The ongoing negotiations in London represent another round of debt rescheduling.

Government Spokeman's Statement on Downed Plane

JN091924 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1740 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Khartoum, 9 May (SUNA) — Muhammad Tawfiq Muhammad Yusuf, information minister and official government spokesman, has stated that the aim of John Garang's army of killers and bloodsuckers in shooting down the civilian plane near Malakal last Tuesday was to undermine the signs of rapprochement between Sudan and sisterly Ethiopia which have recently appeared. In a statement today, the official spokesman said the two countries should stand together, condemn all forms of terrorism, and exert speedy efforts to lay the foundations for a peaceful solution to the region's problems.

The official spokesman pointed out that the government is of the opinion that what happened was a desperate act against the firm steps which have been taken to pave the way for peaceful solutions to Sudan's problems through democratic dialogue. The government's views are now clearly appreciated by internal, regional, and international forces, and its steps to pave the way for peace are valued. The spokesman added: If this was the aim behind downing the plane, then we say that the path of peace is the firm, strategic path for the government and the indispensable means for solving the country's problems.

The spokesman appealed to all the forces, political parties, and trade unions in the country to condemn this criminal act. He also appealed to the friendly and fraternal countries, the international community, the international civil aviation organization, the African Civil Aviation Council, the Arab Civil Aviation Council, the International Union of Pilots, and the humanitarian and antiterrorist organizations in the world to condemn this act — not to express sympathy with the Sudanese Government but to fight crime, air piracy, and the killing of innocent people.

Concluding his statement, the spokesman extended heartfelt condolences to the families of the Netherlands pilots and to the friendly Netherlands Government, as well as to families of the innocent victims.

It should be noted that John Garang's army fired a SAM-7 missile at a small Cessna aircraft on takeoff from Malakal airport last Tuesday. The plane was completely destroyed north of the airport and all 13 persons on board were killed. They included three children and an infant. All the passengers were from the southern region and the plane's crew of two were from the Netherlands.

SPLA Releases Details on Downed Plane, Pilot

EA081744 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Details of the downing of a light aircraft shot down by SPLA air defense unit of Fashoda Battalion under the command of Captain Oyai Deng Ajok on 5 May 1987 have emerged. According to a Radio SPLA correspondent in the area, documents recovered from the wreckage of the plane reveal that the plane belongs to (?Nur) Aviation Services Ltd, Khartoum. It was being piloted by a Dutch and not a Yugoslav, as falsely reported by Radio Omdurman. The Dutch, by name of Eduard Valentijn Folmna, according to one of the recovered documents, was born on 4 April 1937. His commercial pilot licence B3 and his other documents have also been recovered by the SPLA forces who had rushed to the scene in a bid to rescue any possible survivors. But our correspondent says there were no survivors. The plane's radio transmitter-receiver has been recovered, and the correspondent says that the SPLA forces are now searching for the black box.

SPLA Reports Combat Activities for 29 Apr-2 May

29-30 Apr Attacks

EA061907 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 6 May 87

[Excerpt] SPLA mobile force in western bank of eastern Equatoria consisting of units from Tingili, Mukshashah, and Tahrir Battalions under the overall command of Lieutenant Colonel Glario Modi-Parinyang attacked and completely destroyed enemy positions at Liria, 42 miles on Juba-Torit road on 29 April 1987. Correspondent says that the enemy troops were dispersed after suffering heavy casualties in men and materiel.

On the following day, 30 April 1987, an enemy convoy from Juba to Torit was ambushed at the same station. Ten enemy soldiers were killed and many others wounded. One lorry No EC7491 was destroyed; 1 Land Rover No EE3823 was captured in good condition, in addition to 1 G-3 rifle No 20614, 1 Chinese-made rifle No 10716, 5 bags of wheat flour, 4 bags of grain flour, and 22 bags of groundnuts. [passage omitted]

13 'Enemy Soldiers' Killed

EA082224 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 8 May 87

[Excerpt] Thirteen enemy soldiers, including 2 officers and 1 militia officer, were killed and several others wounded when SPLA forces of Rad and Rhino Battalions, under the overall command of Lieutenant Colonel Kuol Manyang Juk, alternate member of SPLM/SPLA Political-Military High Command and the zonal commander of Central South Sudan, raided Jummayzah enemy position on 30 April 1987. During the raid the SPLA forces destroyed one store full of foodstuffs and cloth. [passage omitted]

30 Apr, 2 May Actions

EA082222 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 8 May 87

[Excerpts] Twenty enemy soldiers and militias were killed and several others wounded when a combined forces of Tingili, (Mukshashah), and (?Tofang) battalions attacked and destroyed an enemy position at Opari, about 45 miles [north] from Nimule [on Kenya-Sudan border] on 30 April 1987. A correspondent accompanying the forces of Tingili, (Mukshashah), and (?Tofang) says that two buildings, one containing ammunition and another used as a prison, were destroyed, and a grinding mill and its generator were also demolished. [passage omitted]

In another development an enemy truck, number 547, was destroyed when it hit a land mine planted by a combined SPLA force of Tingili, (Mukshashah), and (?Tofang) battalion under overall command of Lieutenant Colonel [words indistinct] between [words indistinct] 49 miles [east] from Kuba, on 2 May 1987. All occupants were believed to have perished. [passage omitted]

TUNISIA

Destourian Party Central Committee Meets 9 May

LD101156 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] Rachid Sfar, prime minister and secretary general of the Destourian Socialist Party, last night chaired a meeting of the party's Central Committee at the party building in Tunis. The meeting was attended by members of the Political Bureau and the government. Rachid Sfar made a programmatic statement at the meeting. He dealt with the national and political events the country has experienced in the recent period and the (?responsibilities) imposed by these events on the party's work and the continuation of its vanguard role. The party faces internal and external challenges by meeting the people's aspirations and concentrating on the [word indistinct] problems which hamper society's development, primarily by the unemployment problem.

This statement was followed by a discussion on the orientation of the party's activity and the reinforcement of its structures to preserve the people's gains and to protect the national community from all manifestations of extremism and violence, whatever their origin, and the party's role in supporting the weak groups.

At the end of its meeting in the early hours of this morning, the party's Central Committee issued a statement which says in particular: The Central Committee of the Destourian Socialist Party, met by invitation of the supreme combatant, the president of the party, on Saturday 9 May 1987, in the party building in Tunis. After listening to the opening statement in which party Secretary General Rachid Sfar explained the general situation in the country since the last meeting of the Central Committee and in which he reviewed the main events experienced by the country both internally and externally, the Central Committee discussed the issues. The Central Committee renewed its permanent loyalty to the supreme combatant, leader, and guide and emphasized its determination to continue its work so that Bourguiba's party will always remain in the vanguard of the struggle. This faithfully expresses the people's aspirations and the ideal means to make them true.

The Central Committee lauded with satisfaction the positive action of the party and the efforts to consolidate unity between the various generations of party members. It recommended an intensification of efforts to open up opportunity to youth and to all competent forces to work within the party's ranks so that it will remain in interaction with development and will carry the message of the future and the Bourguibian principles.

It strongly condemned attempts to spread sedition and division among citizens under the cloak of religion, and emphasized that Tunisian men and women stand in one rank behind the initiator of the glories of this nation, to break the dark tendencies and to preserve the gains of the happy Bourguibian era against all those who are frivolous and lost.

The Party Central Committee emphasized that Islam has seen in Bourguibian Tunisia a new revival by which it has recovered its clearness and tolerance — thanks to the party's preservation of the Islamic national identity and Bourguiba's standing against [word indistinct], and his fighting of nonsense, heresy, and aspects of the darkness of the old ages.

It praises the achievements of the supreme combatant's government setting out the economic reform program, implementation of which has been authorized by his excellency the president with a regional balance to give more importance to regional planning and to guarantee a fair division between all groups of the fruits and the costs of development.

It recommends consolidation of the programs undertaken without revenue and the efforts to facilitate social integration, on the basis of the Bourguibian view which aims at establishing the bases of solidarity, cohesion, and equality between the various social groups.

Sfar Notes Difficulties

LD101544 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 May 87

[Excerpts] We now come to the subject of the meeting of the Destourian Socialist Party Central Committee, which was chaired by Rachid Sfar, secretary general of the party and prime minister, last night at the party's house in Casba, and which continued until the early hours of this morning.

Rachid Sfar opened the meeting with a statement, in which he reviewed the main national events since the last Central Committee meeting last September. [passage omitted]

Then the party secretary general talked about the difficulties faced by the party, and the irresponsible behavior of some [people]. He stressed that these aspects show the consistency of the policy followed by the party since its birth, and it shows that these crises are a result of the party's strategy and its interaction with reality, which is a sign of the party's healthiness and strength. He added that party has always emerged victorious from these crises, thanks to the wisdom of its creator and the skill of its president, the supreme combatant, and his historic importance, in addition to the party traditions he established and the prominent persons of successive Destourian generations who were formed in the party's fold.

He said that being inspired by the supreme combatant's qualities and enlightened by his sacrifices gives the Destourians the strength to bear fatigue, sharpens their determination, and makes their actions successful. Rachid Sfar then revealed the two subjects the meeting analyzed and discussed. These are the subjects of the extremist minority [working] under the cover of religion, and that of the social effects of the economic reform program on weak groups.

The party secretary general explained, with regard to the first subject, that the extremist religious current is conspiring with foreign groups toward toppling the republican regime and its institutions in Tunisia. He alluded to the pardon granted to members of this current in 1983, following their trial in 1981, which was considered by these members as weakness on behalf of the party and state position. They took advantage of their [the party and government's] absorption into development work to establish terrorist networks who work according to a planned program based on three stages. The first stage is the mobilization of citizens, the forming of followers, and the preparing of the executers of their policy; second, [causing]disorder, confusion, and harming the citizens and officials' morale; and third, seizing power and establishing an Iranian-style Islamic republic.

The prime minister pointed out that putting extremists elements on trial will shed more light on the reality of the terrorist and destructive works practiced by these elements. It will also prove to all that the party saved the country from the huge danger that was threatening its gains and achievements, which were realized thanks to a tenacious and continuous struggle during more than half a century. He stressed that all the actions which aim at harming the country's security and stability should not be faced only by the security body, which is properly undertaking its duty in this sphere, but that it is also the duty of every patriotic Tunisian. The prime minister indicated that the government played its role and bore its responsibilities in protecting the country, as it contacted the opposition parties to inform them about the reality of the matter and to draw their attention to the dangers of the situation. But these parties did not adopt a responsible position imposed by the situation and dictated by patriotism. [passage omitted]

WESTERN SAHARA

'Scores' of Moroccans Killed in Farsia Attack

LD091356 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] The SDAR minister of information has issued a statement which reports that the Saharan People's Army launched a fierce attack on the invading Moroccan forces yesterday in (Bou Swihib), in the Farsia sector. The statement said that scores of Moroccan soldiers were killed during the attack. A quantity of military equipment was also destroyed and a number of Moroccan soldiers were imprisoned. The SDAR information Ministry will later issue other details on this attack.

Further Details on Battle

LD101007 Algiers Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] Western Sahara — More details this morning about the the large scale battle fought on Friday evening by the Saharan Popular Liberation Army in the (Dwihib) area, in Farsia district: The Saharan information minister gave the following details in a communique published last night: During the operation, the Moroccan General Staff brought up reinforcements supported by tanks and armored vehicles of French and U.S. make. These reinforcements were defeated, and the Moroccan troops were pursued to their own sector.

The number of casualties in the operation is particularly high according to the Saharan communique: 93 Moroccan soldiers were killed, among them officers and warrant officers, 3 tanks and armored vehicles were destroyed, as well as 10 military vehicles containing heavy weapons. The Saharan Popular Liberation Army seized a large quantity of arms and documents. Thirteen Moroccan soldiers and officers were taken prisoner.

This battle of (Dwihib) took place, according to the Saharan communique, in the context of the general offensive against the Moroccan defense walls and demonstrates that peace in the Western Sahara cannot be achieved without full respect for Saharan national sovereignty and the territorial integrity of the Saharan Republic.

ETHIOPIA

PMAC Statement on National Assembly Representation

EA091656 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 8 May 87

[PMAC statement: "The Strength of the National Assembly Depends on Proper Representation of Society"]

[Text] Thanks to their decisive struggle to rid themselves of backwardness and build a new society, the working people of Ethiopia have passed from one victory to another. After approving the Constitution, they are now preparing to establish the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. This will make them the direct wielders of power. To this end, they will elect their representatives and establish a National Assembly. The National Assembly is the highest body in which all the power of the working people is manifested. We must ensure that it properly represents society. The strength of the Assembly depends on proper representation.

The number of members in the National Assembly will be [as heard] decided after careful assessment of the tasks to be accomplished by the Assembly and its representatives, administrative questions, basic development, and other objective realities in the country. According to Article 20, Subarticles I and II, of the decree by which the National Election Commission was established, Ethiopia will be divided into constituencies for the election of National Assembly members.

Therefore, in order to ensure the efficient work of the National Assembly and its representatives, it has been decided that the National Assembly will have 835 members who will be elected from 835 constituencies. A list of the constituencies will be published in the newspapers tomorrow and distributed to the constituencies.

Mengistu Adopted as Candidate

EA102002 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1600 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] All the working people of Ethiopia came out in their polling areas today and gave their views on their prospective National Assembly representatives. The people expressed their opinions after listening to the biography of each prospective candidate, as given by the special joint committees. In Addis Ababa, people living in their constituencies gave their views on prospective candidates for the National Assembly, which will plan and decide the development strategy of revolutionary Ethiopia.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE Central Committee, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the revolutionary Armed Forces, together with Comrade Wubanchi Bishaw [his wife], was presented as a prospective National Assembly representative in his area of Higher 7, Neighborhood 18, in a gathering of the residents of that constituency. After detailed discussions and suggestions the residents of the area gave Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam a majority vote as a prospective candidate.

Prospective candidates chosen by popular discussion in various polling areas today were those who have made exemplary contributions in all sectors of the struggle, who are loved by the broad masses for their responsibility in doing their duty, and who have recorded tangible results in the directives they have been given.

The chaimen of the special joint committees noted that the constructive suggestions given at all polling areas by residents, and the popular, democratic, and intensely active political participation have created a favorable climate for the smooth execution of their duties.

Foreign Minister Returns From East Europe

EA091744 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1000 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Comrade Berhanu Bayeh has disclosed that agreement has been reached to work on studies with a view to broadening cooperation between revolutionary Ethiopia and the GDR, Hungary, and Poland so as to strengthen today's already close relations and cooperation. Comrade Berhanu Bayeh, WPE Central Committee Politburo member and foreign minister, said this in a statement at Bole International Airport on arrival in Addis Ababa after ending his working tour of the three countries, which was made at the invitation of their foreign ministers.

In his statement, Comrade Berhanu said his delegation held extensive talks first with the foreign ministers, and then with prime ministers and party and government leaders of the respective countries on revolutionary Ethiopia's relations with them and ways to develop and deepen these ties. Comrade Berhanu said the assessments made indicated that the existing cooperation in politics, economics, and other areas is satisfactory. He added that agreement was reached on continuing this collaboration through discussions, meetings, and studies by various offices and the joint economic, scientific, and technical cooperation commissions of these states.

Comrade Berhanu said that political relations with these countries were strong and that their views and ours on the international situation coincided. He added that during the talks held in these countries there was an extensive exchanges of ideas on the preservation of world peace, arms reduction, and other serious issues.

The delegation led by Comrade Berhanu Bayeh was met at Bole International Airport by Comrade Legese Asfaw, WPE Central Committee Politburo member and secretary.

Communique on Polish Visit

EA101446 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] The Polish People's Republic and revolutionary Ethiopia have reaffirmed support for Africans fighting for their independence in southern Africa and for the neighboring countries struggling to withstand the blatant aggression of the racist regime. This statement was contained in a joint communique issued on the visit to the Polish People's Republic by Comrade

Berhanu Bayeh, member of the WPE Central Committee Politburo and foreign minister.

According to the joint communique, Comrade Berhanu paid an official visit from 6 to 8 May 1987 at the invitation of Comrade Marian Orzechowski, member of the PZPR [Polish United Workers Party] Central Committee and foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic.

During the visit, Comrade Berhanu held talks with Comrade W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, and with Comrade Koziol, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, on bilateral relations and issues of mutual concern.

During the talks between Comrade Berhanu Bayeh and Comrade Orzechowski, the two sides agreed to seek ways to further promote relations in the spirit of the friendship and cooperation agreement concluded between the two countries in 1984-85. The two ministers expressed their determination to strengthen mutually beneficial relations in politics, economics, science, and culture. In the course of the talks, Comrade Berhanu Bayeh gave briefings on the true conditions in Ethiopia and the efforts being made by the revolutionary government to establish the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. Comrade Berhanu Bayeh also praised the Polish Government's help in sending a helicopter crew as a contribution to overcoming natural and man-made problems.

Comrade Orzechowski gave briefings on the political and economic situation in Poland, which is under pressure from the West. The two ministers held talks to assess international issues and the world's ever-deteriorating peace and security, with particular reference to the situation in Europe, Africa, and Latin America. The two ministers called on peace-loving countries to step up efforts to alleviate constantly growing problems and to take rapid and correct steps to achieve arms reduction.

Referring to southern Africa, they condemned apartheid and called for the elimination of African imperialism and neocolonialism. The two ministers expressed their belief that the struggle to bring about peace and arms reduction is common to the socialist and nonaligned countries, as they realize that the proposals made by the USSR and the socialist states on peace and arms reduction would lessen the threat of nuclear war.

Comrade Orzechowski expressed Poland's support for Ethiopia's attempts to construct a socialist system. He noted that Ethiopia's foreign policy is designed to preserve good-neighborliness, world peace and cooperation, while safeguarding national unity and territorial integrity. Comrade Orzechowski added that the role Ethiopia plays in the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, and the OAU for the liberation of Africa, and to promote peace and security, deserve high praise.

The joint communique notes that Comrade Berhanu expressed gratitude for the hospitality accorded him and his delegation, and invited Comrade Orzechowski to visit Ethiopia. During his stay in the country, Comrade Berhanu laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and toured some cultural facilities.

North Korean Vice President Arrives on Visit

EA091648 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] A delegation led by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Politburo of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and the country's vice president, arrived in Addis Ababa today for a working visit to the African Continent. Our reporter, Debebe Dufera, sent us the following dispatch by phone:

[Debebe] During its stay in Addis Ababa, the 13-man delegation led by Comrade Yi Chong-ok will hold talks on the friendly relations existing between revolutionary Ethiopia and the DPRK. The group was welcomed at Bole International Airport by Comrade Hailu Yimanu, member of the Central Committee Politburo. Comrade Tesfay Dinka, alternate member of the WPE Central Committee Politburo and head of the Finance and Economic Service Sector of the Council of Ministers, as well as other members of the WPE Central Committee and the DPRK ambassador to revolutionary Ethiopia, were also on hand at the airport.

Received by Mengistu

EA091649 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1000 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the revolutionary Armed Forces, met and held talks today with Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee Politburo and vice president. Our comrade revolutionary leader spoke with Comrade Yi Chong-ok, who has been in Ethiopia since yesterday en route to Uganda for working visits to African countries, in his special office at the WPE Central Committee. On the occasion, the Korean vice president told the comrade secretary general that he had been able to inspect Ethiopian-Korean cooperation projects and to see for himself that work on them was progressing satisfactorily. In addition, our comrade revolutionary leader discussed the international situation with the comrade vice president.

The session was also attended by Comade Sok Tae-uk, DPRK ambassador to revolutionary Ethiopia.

WPE Central Committee Members Depart on Visits

EA102041 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 10 May 87

[Summary] A two-member delegation led by Wubshet Dese, a four-member delegation headed by Wendimu Robi, a two-member delegation under Abdela Sonesa, and a two-member delegation led by Ibsa Beri, all WPE Central Committee members, left Addis Ababa today for Athens, Moscow, Havana, and Sofia, respectively, to attend party conferences and gain cadre training experience in those countries.

KENYA

Foreign Minister, Delegation Leave for Scandinavia

EA091739 Nairobi KNA in English 1210 GMT 9 May 87

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 9 May — The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Elijah Mwangale, this morning left for an official visit to Scandinavian countries. He led a Kenyan delegation that included his assistant minister, Mr Ochola Makanyengo, and other senior government officers, to Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

In the 6-day visit, the minister will hold talks with his counterparts on how to strengthen bilateral relations through economic cooperation between Kenya and the three countries. [passage omitted]

UGANDA

Army Reportedly Kills 84 Rebels in Northeast

EA061417 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1900 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] Kampala — The Ugandan Government Army killed 84 rebels in an attack on their camp near the northeastern town of Kaberamaido on Sunday. Reports from Kampala say that on Sunday, two truckloads of Ugandan Army troops struck and burned the camp, 170 km northeast of Kampala in the (Achongoweino) National Park. The fighting lasted 8 hours.

Meanwhile, armed cattle rustlers killed 31 people and stole more than 3,000 head of cattle in raids on three villages last weekend. The rustlers are said to belong to the Karamoja tribe. According to the Kampala newspaper *Munno*, the rustlers attacked the villages of Arapai, Otuboi, and (Otuloi), about 180 km northeast of Kampala. The newspaper said the rustlers looted property and set fire to houses.

DPRK Delegation Arrives for State Visit

EA102014 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] A 15-man high-powered delegation from the DPRK led by the vice president, Yi Chong-ok, has arrived in Uganda for a state visit on the invitation of the Uganda Government. The vice president will stay in the country for 1 week and the rest of the delegation will leave for home after 2 weeks. In a statement issued shortly after their arrival at Entebbe Airport, the delegation expressed happiness to be in Uganda and praised the government and the people for the successes they have scored in building a prosperous new Uganda. They noted that the government and the people of Uganda have tried to attain national cohesion and stability while reconstructing the country's devastated economy.

They spoke highly of the friendly relations existing between the two countries and the common cause of the countries for independence against imperialism and strengthening of the Nonaligned Movement. They were hopeful that their visit will further promote the good relations already existing between the two countries. They expressed support and solidarity with the people of Uganda under the leadership of President Museveni in their struggle to realize independence against subjugation and domination.

Welcoming the visitors, the vice chairman of the NRM [National Resistance Movement], Haji Moses Kigongo, spoke highly of the fraternal relations between Uganda and North Korea. He told them that while in the country, they would have the opportunity to appraise efforts which the NRM government has been able to make in the rehabilitation and the reconstruction of the country. He was hopeful that their visit would further cement the cordial relations already existing between the two countries.

While in the country, the members of the delegation will exchange views on the developing economic and technical cooperation between the two countries with Uganda officials.

CAMEROON

President Biya Returns From State Visit to France

AB081306 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
0600 GMT 8 May 87

[Excerpt] President Paul Biya and the first lady returned from a state visit to France last night, arriving in Douala at 2245 local time. He was met by local officials, including the governor of Littoral Province, the prefect of Wouri, the government delegate to the Douala town planning committee, and the chairman of the Wouri branch of the Cameroon People's Democratic Union. The head of state and his wife will come back to Yaounde this afternoon.

The state visit to Paris ended yesterday afternoon. In 4 days, the Cameroonian head of state was accorded an extraordinarily warm and lavish welcome, and held productive and in-depth discussions with the French authorities.

President Paul Biya has said good-bye to France, bringing home new policies in cooperation between Yaounde and Paris.

We will now hear from Emmanuel Blaise Ntamack, one of our reporters in Paris, as he assesses the discussions between President Biya and French officials:

[Begin recording] The New Deal policy was a success during the talks held here in France. The relations between France and Cameroon were strengthened, and Cameroon will overcome its economic crisis with French help. The true friendship between the two states will also be revitalized. President Biya's 4-day state visit to France can be summed up as follows: It was a complete success, and its results will soon be put into concrete form. Through its president and prime minister, France has recognized and praised Cameroon's New Deal policy. It is true that Cameroon suffers from the economic crisis, but its situation is not desperate. On the contrary, the Cameroonian people are making (?patriotic) sacrifices, are trying to be better managers, and are working to solve the economic crisis. These efforts are deeply appreciated by France, which stressed the historical relations between our two countries and decided to strengthen its ties to its former protege to combat the crisis. Prime Minister Chirac said reason must go hand in hand with morale and understanding. And that explains everything. That is why French business circles were reassured by President Biya's talks and were convinced of their Cameroonian colleagues' determination to lauch joint ventures with them for their common interest.

At the conclusion of this trip, there was no holding back. Each of the partners defended his own interests and tried to protect his advantages. It should be understood that there were interests and advantages to defend on both sides. President Mitterrand protected French interests while Biya, on behalf of Cameroon, a sovereign state, did the same for his country. Despite this fact, there is a century-old friendship between the two countries, which was felt throughout the state visit. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Biya Arrives in Yaounde

AB081915 Yaounde Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 8 May 87

[Excerpt] President Paul Biya has returned to Yaounde after a 4-day state visit to France. The head of state, accompanied by his wife, was given a warm welcome on arrival at the Yaounde airport by members of the cabinet and the CPDM party. [passage omitted]

CHAD

Commentary Hails French Aid Beyond 16th Parallel

AB092200 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1845 GMT 9 May 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] France will help Chad beyond the much discussed Red Line of the 16th parallel that used to separate the parts of Chad held by the FANT [Chadian National Armed Forces] and the Libyan occupation forces. After the successive defeats of Al-Qadhdhafi's soldiers in the north of the country, the Chadian Government is settling down to tackle the rehabilitation of this region, which was ransacked by the occupation army, particularly of all material and logistical supplies, and now requires the allocation of considerable resources. Chadians, behind their leaders, are working to (?rid themselves of) Libyan domination through the restoration of administration and normal life in these areas.

The help of friendly organizations and countries is needed, and the contribution of Paris in this task is bound to be fruitful and [word indistinct]. The privileged relations of cooperation that exist between Chad and France are no doubt going to experience a new, positive development with the announcement made by the French Government to no longer limit its aid to Chad to the area south of the much talked about 16th parallel. This imaginary line, which in the eyes of Chadians completed the division of their country, has never been accepted by the Chadian Government.

Today, as the FANT have chased the Libyan occupation forces out of the Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti region, the Chadian people living in this region greatly need national and international help, after the hardships they have endured. France's decision to furnish humanitarian and logistic aid to these regions that (?bore the brunt) of the Libyan domination has been learned of with satisfaction. The 16th parallel has never existed as a border; there is no further reason to maintain this aritificial line, the French prime minister's spokesman, Mr Denis Baudouin, said in Paris yesterday.

The French aid will make it possible to supply the population with food and medicine. This aid, which is urgently needed, also concerns the education sector, which was completely torn apart by the Libyans. The resumption of administrative activities in the liberated region is dependent on this assistance, both national and foreign.

Once again, French-Chadian solidarity has proved its worth. By deciding to help Chadians defuse the mines in their country which has been [words indistinct] Libyans spread everywhere in the north, and to participate actively in restoring the military materiel captured from the enemy, France has undeniably shown a political will worthy of its concern about halting Libya's terrorist threats in the subregion. French-Chadian relations will certainly be further strengthened by this.

CONGO

President Receives Libyan, Ethiopian Envoys

AB091745 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] (Sa'id Dilasana), member of the Libyan People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, and Girma Yilma, Ethiopian minister of culture, were received yesterday [8 May] by the president of the republic [words indistinct] Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

Talks between the president and the Libyan envoy centered on relations between Congo and Libya, and on [words indistinct]. The Libyan envoy delivered a personal message from the president [title as heard] of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, to his counterpart, Denis Sassou-Nguesso. The contents of the message were not disclosed.

ZAIRE

Defendants in 1984 Bombing Case Sentenced

AB101121 Paris AFP in French 0851 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Kinshasa, 7 Apr [date as received] (AFP) — On Thursday [7 May], the Zairian State Security Court sentenced three of those accused of planting bombs in Kinshasa in March 1984 to 20 years imprisonment. It was learned from official sources in Kinshasa that three others were sentenced to 10 years imprisonment. Westhi Djadi Issa (23), Mumba Konga (31), and Tshimanga Kanydinda (29), who at the time were students at the Marien Ngouabi University of Brazzaville, received 20 year terms, while Kyanzila El-Busi (35), and two brothers, Losembe Athy (35), and Losembe Buenene (31), were sentenced to 10 years imprisonment for the murder of two people and the destruction of public property.

The court charged them with the bombing of the national "Voice of Zaire" in March 1984 and the Hotel de la Poste in Kinshasa. These attacks resulted in the death of two persons and significant damage. The accused have 40 days to file any motion to the Supreme Court of Appeal.

Communique Issued at End of Senegal Meeting

AB101103 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1125 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Kinshasa, 8 May (AZAP) — Zaire and Senegal have pledged to strengthen and widen their bilateral cooperation by exploring, to this end, all the prospects available to these two countries, which are bound by traditional ties of fraternity and friendship. The two countries also expressed happiness with the plan for the twinning of Dakar and Kinshasa scheduled for this year and the organization of a Zairian cultural week in Senegal in 1988. The joint communique issued on Friday, following the official visit of Senegalese Foreign Minister Ibrahim Fall from 4 through 8 May, and which coincided with the third session of the Zaire-Senegal permanent commission, pointed out that the Senegalese statesman and Citizen Ekila Liyonda, state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, held important discussions on bilateral issues, as well as on African and international problems. The document stressed that their views were identical on the determination of the two countries to work relentlessly for the consolidation of their cooperation in all fields.

The two sides expressed happiness with the outcome of the meeting of the joint ad hoc commission charged with finding an amicable solution in the dispute over the estate claims by Senegalese nationals expelled from Zaire in 1964 and 1971. The two sides also condemned the obnoxious apartheid system, the illegal occupation of Namibia, and South Africa's destabilization policy against the Frontline States. To this end, Kinshasa and Dakar renewed their support to the liberation movements fighting in that part of Africa for the eradication of apartheid and for the independence and the territorial integrity of Namibia. They also expressed their support for the brotherly countries that are victims of South African aggression.

The two countries stressed the need to find peaceful solutions to the hotbeds of tension in Africa. To this end, they expressed concern over the persistence of the Chad-Libya dispute and the Western Sahara issue. They expressed happiness with efforts being made to resolve these conflicts, stressing that this can only be achieved through the holding of a self-determination referendum in Westerm Sahara and the respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity in Chad. The two sides also devoted great attention to the critical economic situation on the African Continent and called on the international community to help Africa in the implementation of its urgent economic revival program.

Concerning the Middle East, the two sides reaffirmed the right of the Palestinian people to have an independent and sovereign state, the need for the evacuation of foreign forces from the occupied Arab territories, and the right of each state in that region to live within secure and internationally guaranteed borders. During his visit to Zaire, the Senegalese foreign minister, who was leading a delegation from his country, visited the Fine Art Academy, the Zairian Coffee Office, and the African Textile Factory (Untexafrica). These visits enabled him to learn about the national reconstruction policy being undertaken under the Second Republic by the guide, Mobutu Sese Seko.

The fourth session of the Zaire-Senegal permanent commission will be held in Dakar in 1989, and Citizen Ekila Liyonda, state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, has been invited by her Senegalese counterpart to pay an official visit to Senegal. The date for this visit will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

CAPE VERDE

President Hosts Banquet for Mozambique's Chissano

LD101041 Lisbon International Service in Portuguese 0830 GMT 10 May 87

[Excerpts] Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano ended the 1st day of his official visit to Cape Verde yesterday with a banquet in the presidential gardens. [passage omitted] The visit, which will last until Wednesday, is his first to the archipelago since he took office, and is the last stage of his first visit outside southern Africa, which has already taken him to Rome and London.

In a speech at the end of the banquet, Joaquim Chissano expressed, on behalf of the Frontline States, appreciation for the contribution which Cape Verde has been making toward a just and durable solution to the struggle waged by the peoples of southern Africa against apartheid, the only source of violence in the region.

For his part, Aristides Pereira said that he applauds and encourages the measures which Mozambique has been taking under Joaquim Chissano's leadership to cope with the exceptionally unfavorable conditions facing it.

The two representatives of the peoples of Mozambique and Cape Verde expressed their readiness to deepen cooperation between the two countries, and paid tribute to the memory of Samora Moises Machel.

Chissano Hails Ties

AB101930 Dakar PANA in English 1350 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] Praia, 10 May (AIM/PANA) — Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano has said that his visit to Cape Verde is aimed at thanking the Cape Verdean authorities for their contribution towards finding a solution to the conflict in southern Africa.

The Mozambican leader, who arrived in the West African island Republic of Cape Verde yesterday, was speaking last night at a banquet given in his honour by President Aristides Pereira.

"The efforts by the SADCC for economic liberation are being sabotaged through systematic damage to the rail and port systems," Chissano told the guests at the banquet.

He praised the diplomatic role played by Cape Verde in the struggle in southern Africa. He also thanked Cape Verdeans for the friendship and solidarity they had shown at the time of Samora Machel's death last October.

Mozambique was ready, Chissano said, to build on this friendship and solidarity and to expand bilateral cooperation. He made particular mention of cooperation in civil aviation. Presently the Cape Verdean airline, TACV, leases a Mozambican aircraft for scheduled flights between Cape Verde, Lisbon and Boston, USA.

Pereira praised the measures being taken by the Mozambican Government to deal with the country's military and economic difficulties.

On the question of cooperation among the five lusophone African countries, the Cape Verdean president considered that it was developing at a satisfactory rate, despite the problems faced by these countries.

Chissano is on a five-day official visit to Cape Verde accompanied by Cooperation Minister Jacinto Veloso and Foreign Minister Pascal Mucumbi.

Official talks are scheduled to be held tomorrow. Chissano and his delegation are today visiting places of economic and social interest on the Island of Santiago, where the Cape Verdean capital, Praia, is situated.

GHANA

University Ordered Closed After Student Boycott

AB082046 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] The Ghana Government has ordered the immediate closure of the University of Ghana, Legon. This followed the refusal of the students to heed the advice of the secretary for education and culture to return to lectures after they had boycotted lectures, allegedly in support of the former NUGS [National Union of Ghanaian Students] secretary, Kakraba Cromwell, who is being held by the security agencies for his suspected involvement in drug trafficking. All students were to leave the university premises by 1830 GMT today. Security agencies were ordered to ensure that all affected students have left the campus by the deadline and that law and order was maintained on the campus.

An official statement issued in Accra this afternoon said students from the Ghana Medical School, who refused to participate in the boycott, and foreign students, might, however, remain on campus.

The government took this action to ensure that the academic year was not disrupted since it had become known that the boycott was only a prelude to widespread plans by the NUGS Executive and other nonstudent political agitators to prevent the successful completion of the academic year.

It will be recalled that following the arrest of Kakraba Cromwell, a police statement explained that he was being investigated for drug offenses. Thereafter, a delegation of the NUGS met a subcommittee of the Committee of Secretaries at the request of the NUGS executive. At that meeting, Kakraba Cromwell personally confessed to the NUGS executive about his involvement in drug trafficking and explained the circumstances under which his name could have been on the international drug trafficking list. The statement said, this confession notwithstanding, the NUGS executive returned to campus and deliberately misinformed the student body about the outcome of the meeting. All efforts to correct this distorted picture of the meeting had been ignored by sections of the student body who appeared bent on

disrupting academic activities on the campus and blackmailing the law enforcement arm of government into releasing their criminal colleague without regard to due process of law.

A subsequent meeting requested by the NUGS executive was boycotted by them on the grounds that the meeting was going to be given publicity. The statement said the reopening of the university and the conditions of its reopening would be announced in due course.

Meanwhile, the security agencies are continuing their investigations into the activities of political agitators and agents provocateurs as well as persons hiding behind the cover of the students' movement to perpetrate criminal and subversive activities.

The statement added that the government will not tolerate the adventures of infantile leftists, who, under the hypocritical guise of championing seemingly legitimate causes, in actual fact are seeking to create the conditions for the paralysis and destruction of certain vital national structures and institutions. The permanent closure of the university is only one of their callous designs, on the insane and simplistic premise that universities are the breeding grounds for elitism, reactionaries, and the bourgeoisie.

The government is taking the necessary measures to expedite the screening process to ensure early resumption of normal academic work on the University of Ghana campus.

Meanwhile, the government has directed the dismissal of the following students: Kwame Achamu, Kofi Offoe Yeboah, Kofi Gyamfi, Bedu Ansah, and Abeku Brew. The others are Amoah Larbi, a postgraduate student at the university and a teacher at La Bone Secondary School, Accra; Kweku Pentsil of the Ghana Law School; and Arthur Kennedy of the University of Ghana Medical School.

Appropriate authorities of their respective institutions are asked to ensure immediate compliance with this directive.

Misetonu Akoto-Ampaw, Arthur Kennedy, Bedu Ansah, Amoah Larbi, and Augustina Adjeigah are to report to the officer in charge of the Nima police station tomorrow at 10 am without fail.

The above-mentioned persons are banned from entering any educational institution in the country.

Further measures will be announced.

Students Vacate Campus

AB091458 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Students of the University of Ghana, Legon, have vacated the campus, in accordance with the directive of the government closing the university from 1830 yesterday.

A visit to the campus this morning showed that the halls of residence are empty, except for porters and other university employees and medical students. It is recalled that the government exempted medical and foreign students from the order to vacate the campus. The correspondent noted, however, that a few of the medical students have also left for home.

The police were on the campus last night to enforce the government order, but the correspondent noted that the departure of the students went ahead in an orderly fashion and that there were no incidents.

29 More Ghanaians Said Deported From Nigeria

AB082202 Accra International Service in English 1930 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Nigerian immigration authorities have deported 29 more Ghanaians from Nigeria for immigration offenses. They are 13 women and 16 men. The deportees were flown in by a Nigerian airliner. This latest deportation brings the number of Ghanaians so far deported from Nigeria since January this year to 300.

GUINEA-BISSAU

20 Military Officers Arrested in Coup Plot

AB090953 Paris AFP in French 0912 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Lisbon, 9 May (AFP) — Guinea-Bissau political police recently arrested about 20 officers of the Armed Forces accused of plotting against the head of state, General Joao Bernardo Vieira, the independent Portuguese weekly, *Expresso*, stated today. According to *Expresso*, quoting Western diplomatic sources in Bissau, the atmosphere currently prevailing in the country is similar to the one that preceded the arrest in 1985 and the execution a year later of Colonel Paulo Vieira, the regime's "number two," and six other soldiers.

According to the weekly, the officers arrested are reported to be close to Defense Minister Col Iafa Camara, and to National Security Minister Col Jose Pereira. Iafa Camara, the current "number two" man in the regime, is said to have been put under house arrest last month. According to *Expresso*, he is the target of President "Nino" Vieira.

The Portuguese weekly notes that this "attempted coup d'etat" is the third organized by the "number two" man in the Guinea-Bissau government. The first took place in 1984, and was masterminded by Victor Saude Maria, who was then prime minister. Luis Cabral, first president of this former Portuguese colony, which became independent in 1973, was overthrown on 14 November 1980 by his prime minister, now President Joao Bernardo Vieira.

LIBERIA

President Doe Lifts Ban on Two Newspapers

AB090959 Paris AFP in English 0912 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Monrovia, May 9 (AFP) — Liberian President Samuel Doe lifted a government ban on two newspapers at one of his rare press conferences here on Friday. The president, responding to

appeals from journalists present, said the two papers, the independent *Suntimes* and the *Footprints Today* could resume printing. He urged the press to be fair and factual in their reporting.

The authorities revoked the publishing license of the *Suntimes* last September after the paper failed to pay a 3,000 dollar fine imposed for an article deemed to be intended to cause disunity and unrest.

The article in question had reported the death from alleged ill treatment of one of three opposition leaders jailed at Camp Belle Yella maximum security prison.

The *Footprints Today* ceased to appear early in 1985 after the printers, a private firm called Sabannoh, refused to go on printing the paper claiming they were being intimidated by the authorities.

The *Footprints* sued Sabannoh for breach of contract but the case never came to court.

NIGERIA

Paper Reports Border Clash With Cameroon

AB110939 Lagos International Service in English
0830 GMT 11 May 87

[From the press review]

[Text] *The Patriot* writes on the report of another unprovoked attack on Nigeria by Cameroon and the forceful annexation of 16 villages in the Ngala Local Government Area of Borno State. The paper views the invasion by Cameroonian gendarmes as an international subversion against Nigeria and an open way of dealing a slap on the nation. Recalling a similar incident by the gendarmes in 1981 when five Nigerian soldiers on patrol on the Cameroon-Nigeria border were shot dead, *The Patriot* supports any move by the Federal Government to regain the villages taken over by the Cameroonian intruders. The paper also wants the government to find a lasting solution to the issue to stop further aggression on Nigeria's territory by her neighbors.

Commerce Minister in Shagari Regime Released

AB081800 Kaduna Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] A one-time minister of commerce [in the cabinet of ex-President Shehu Shagari], Alhaji Bello Maitami Yusuf, has been released. According to our correspondent in Kano, Alhaji Bello Maitami arrived in his home around 11 o'clock yesterday night, following his release from detention. It was, however, not known whether certain conditionalities were set for the former minister before his release.

Our correspondent reports that well-wishers have been trooping to the house of the former minister to congratulate him.

Oyo State Lifts Ban on Radio Religious Preaching

AB080912 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] A religious consultative committee has been set up in Oyo State to ensure the promotion of peace among all religious groups. The committee was established in Ibadan yesterday at a meeting between Governor Tunji Olurin and some religious leaders in the state.

Announcing this, commissioner for information, Alhaji Bola Adedoja, said the government had lifted the ban on religious preaching on radio and television. He said the government was also considering lifting the ban on open-air preaching.

SIERRA LEONE

Former Exiled Opposition Leaders Reinstated

AB092000 Paris AFP in French 1125 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Freetown, 9 May (AFP) — Two Sierra Leonean opposition leaders, who disassociated themselves from the country's political system and went into exile, were reinstated yesterday [8 May] in Freetown, at a ceremony chaired by Second Vice President Salia Jusu Sheriff [name as received], representing President Joseph Momoh.

These two opponents, former Governor General Sir Banja Tejan Sie, who was living in exile in London, and Dr John Karefa-Smart, former minister of foreign affairs and "second in command" of the All People's Congress (APC, ruling party), had their passports returned to them officially. Their passports were seized by the former regime (of President Siaka Stevens).

During the ceremony, Sir Banja praised President Momoh's policies designed to reinstate the country's former prominent politicians.

For his part, Dr Karefa-Smart, a former WHO regional director, emphasized that this policy was a step in the right direction.

Cabinet Minister Interrogated About Plot

AB091255 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 8 May 87

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There is no letup in the attempts by the Sierra Leone authorities to find out who was behind the coup plot on the president on March 23d. There has been a big roundup of suspects, among them former Vice President Francis Minah. He ended up in Pendembu Jail in Freetown. Now another minister has been arrested, though so far he has got off more lightly than Minah. From Freetown, Kaliu Kamara cabled this report:

[Begin recording] The minister of trade and industry is the latest high-ranking member of government to be interrogated in connection with the March 23d coup plot. The 48-year-old Mr Joe Amara-Bangali confirmed to me today that he had been ques-

tioned and had made a statement to the police. Mr Amara-Bangali confirmed his interrogation exclusively to me this afternoon after days of rumors that he had been arrested. He said he made a statement only when released but had to report daily at the CID [Criminal Investigations Department] Headquarters.

Mr Amara-Bangali spoke about his interrogation while relaxing on a rocking chair in his office at the ministerial building, George Street. The coup plot has now landed more than 50 people either in Central Prison, Pendembu Road, or in CID cells. According to Mr Amara-Bangali, his interrogation lasted only 10 minutes and his statement ran into only a couple of pages.

The minister said that he had been asked whether he attended a meeting with th former first vice president, Francis Minah, now in detention, over the coup plot, and with top entrepreneur and millionaire, Mr Jamil Fahid Muhammad. At the material time of the time in question, Mr Amara-Bangali told me, I was out of the country on government business.

Another top-ranking politician to have made a statement in connection with the coup plot this week is the leader of the House and minister of state, Mr Harry Williams. He called CID to complain that the police had raided his home in the Southern Province District of Moyamba. He told the police that soldiers and policemen had ransacked his home and made away with a large sum of money. CID bosses confirm that Mr Williams' home was searched and discovered 14,000 leone, and 4 shotguns [words indistinct]. [end recording]

TOGO

PRC Cultural Delegation Head Comments, Departs

AB102210 Lome Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] The PRC cultural delegation which has been on a working and friendship visit to Togo since Wednesday, 6 May, left Lome this evening for Beijing. Prior to its departure, the leader of the delegation, Ying Ruocheng, PRC deputy culture minister, spoke to the press about the outcome of the visit:

[Begin recording in Mandarin followed by simultaneous translation into French] I am very pleased with our visit to Togo, as it enabled us not only to have contacts with Togolese officials but also to agree on all the issues we discussed. This is why we can say that our trip has been a success. What we particularly appreciated were our meetings with Togolese artists. We spent a day — 12 hours — touring the interior of Togo and I am eager to tell you that it was an experience I shall never forget, for what has been said and written about Togo is quite different from what I saw with my own eyes.

In conclusion, what I noted is that the Togolese people hold the Chinese in high esteem. [end recording]

Present at the airport to see off the PRC delegation were (Chetere Langobou), member of the Central Committee and administrative officer at the Ministry of Youth, Sports, and Culture; and Ampam Johnson, permanent under secretary at the same ministry. The delegation was accompanied by these two Togolese officials on its tour of the interior.

ANGOLA

UNITA Claims 82 Government Troops Killed

MB081244 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] The UNITA movement of Angola has announced in Lisbon that it has killed 82 government troops in separate attacks in northern Angola over the past week. A statement distributed in the Portuguese capital said UNITA forces had killed 29 soldiers last Friday [1 May] when they overran government barracks north of Maquela do Zombo near the Zairian border. On Monday [4 May], 21 soldiers were killed when a military convoy was ambushed near Sauromo, in the Province of Lunda. Most of the other government casualties stemmed from smaller actions in the Provinces of Cuanza Norte and Cuanza Sul, UNITA said. UNITA sources are quoted as saying the movement has been concentrating recent attacks on the north to divert government forces from their expected dry season offensive in the southeast, the main stronghold of the UNITA movement.

MOZAMBIQUE

Soviet Diplomat Announces Aid, Scholarships

MB081955 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 8 May 87

[Report by correspondent Jaime Cuambe]

[Text] I have learned that the Soviet Union will grant a 3-year commercial credit worth about $48 million to Mozambique this year. The announcement of this credit was made this morning in Maputo by Alexei Makarov, minister-counsellor at the USSR Embassy in Maputo. He also announced supplementary aid to Mozambique, which he said was worth about $8 million. In addition, he noted that a donation from his country, the first consignment of which has already arrived, is expected to be completely in Mozambique next month. According to the minister-counsellor, this donation is worth about 100 million rubles. This morning he disclosed that thanks to the Soviet Government's understanding of Mozambique's problems, which are the result of the war waged by armed bandits and also by hunger, the USSR Government has granted 10 scholarships to children whose parents were victims of this war and hunger. All these announcements were made at a Red Cross ceremony attended by Rogerio Daniel Polana, deputy chairman of the Mozambican Red Cross.

SOUTH AFRICA

Reaction to Whites-Only Election Continues

NP 'Setback' in Transvaal

MB071136 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1106 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Johannesburg, May 7, SAPA — The leader of the Transvaal National Party [NP], [Minister of National Education] Mr F.W. de Klerk, said today he was disappointed at the setback the Conservative Party [CP] had dealt his party in the Transvaal, but satisfied with its gains at the expense of the Progressive Federal Party.

The statement, released in Pretoria, said the election result throughout the country indicated that the voters had given the government a mandate to proceed with their reform programme.

Although the rightwing opposition had grown, it did not detract from the overwhelming victory of the NP.

A number of NP and CP gains must still be considered marginal seats for the meantime.

The Transvaal NP had to "correct" the "false impressions created by the CP" and it had to inform the voting public on the true policies and purposes of the NP.

However, the election result also proved that the NP could justly claim to speak for the majority of the white population.

Worrall on Independents' Role

MB081401 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1359 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Cape Town, May 8, SAPA — The independents had an "obligation to continue the momentum" they begun in the election, Helderberg independent Dr Denis Worrall, said today.

"The needs which inspired those who supported us have not been wiped out by the countrywide trend to the right. If anything, those needs have been highlighted," he said.

"We have an obligation now to continue the momentum — particularly in respect of the black community and certain black leaders like Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who went out on a limb; in respect of the large number of young people who found hope in the independent movement, and in respect of the Afrikaners who broke away from traditional National Party bonds."

Those Afrikaners included the academics who had abandoned the National Party and who were looking now for ways of slotting in.

"We will continue not just because there is a wholesome idea that provides the imperative, but because of these obligations to three specific communities," Dr Worrall said.

"There is undoubtedly a momentum and I think the reason for that momentum is precisely that we are reading the situation correctly.

"The message we got across is the one people are looking for: It is a message of hope and it's not just white South Africans who are looking for that message."

He, Wynand Malan, who won the Randburg seat, and Dr Esther Lategan, who reduced the National Party majority in Stellenbosch by 70 per cent, would meet soon for talks.

Dr Worrall was beaten by Mr Chris Heunis in Helderberg by just 39 votes.

35 Helderberg Ballots Found

MB091510 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1440 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Cape Town, May 9, SAPA — Dr Denis Worrall may have come even closer to taking the Helderberg seat from Cape National Party leader, Mr Chris Heunis, in Wednesday's [6 May] white general election.

A batch of 35 postal votes mysteriously found their way to the Somerset West's magistrate court only on Thursday afternoon — long after the official result had been announced that Mr Heunis retained his seat by 39 votes.

The matter has been discussed by Dr Worrall and his campaign manager, Mr Jannie Momberg, and a decision will be made next week what the next step will be, according to Dr Worrall's brother, Mr Neil Worrall, who was also closely connected with the independent candidate's campaign.

"We don't know what the voting in the batch was. They came from all over the constituency," he said.

"While Denis and Momberg will investigate the position, I don't think they are going to make an issue of it. The fact is we won the battle anyway," he said.

Both Dr Worrall and Mr Momberg were not available for comment this afternoon.

Radio on Election 'Realities'

MB110544 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 11 May 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] The reaction in circles overseas to the outcome of last Wednesday's [6 May] election has been predictable. From governments such as those of the United States, West Germany, and the Netherlands have come calls for instant change in this country. This knee-jerk reaction demonstrates once again how out of touch these — and other — governments are with the realities of the South African situation.

The first reality is that the white electorate has given overwhelming support to the policies of the National Party. Those policies are based on certain fundamental principles. Firstly, there will be no capitulation to outside pressures or to subversive activity from within. Secondly, national security is of paramount importance, so that there can be an appropriate climate for reform. Thirdly, reform must be orderly and evolutionary. And, fourthly, negotiations must take place with authentic black leaders in a process of peaceable, methodical and thorough negotiations leading to consensus on a fair and equitable political dispensation for all South Africans. There can be no hasty actions and no instant solutions.

Undergirding those fundamental principles is another reality: that political power is vested in parliament. Political power does not lie with extraparliamentary groups that have huge budgets provided by overseas do-gooders. It lies foursquare with parliament and the parties represented there. Last week, the House of Assembly's electorate repudiated in no uncertain terms the reform options proposed by the political parties on the left and the right. The voters sent to parliament a party of the center. Indeed, the major achievement of the National Party at the polls last week was that it brought together in decisive fashion people of moderate outlook from both language groups and from all walks of life.

It is these people — the source of political power — who last Wednesday gave a two-pronged mandate to the National Party government. The two branches of this mandate are national security and reform, and they are inextricably interwoven. A peaceful climate must be platform for meaningful and effective reform; and reform, in turn, must actively promote national security by meeting the genuine aspirations of all South Africans, by advancing and safeguarding the interests of each minority in our society, and by ensuring a fair and equitable political dispensation for all groups.

That task — that enormous responsibility — has been entrusted by the electorate not to foreign governments, nor to extraparliamentary groups, but to the party which, by an overwhelming vote, it adjudged last week best able to implement its convictions.

Chief Buthelezi 'Appalled'

MB071123 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1047 GMT 7 May 87

[SAPA Press Release wire service; issued by the chief minister's office, Ulundi — KwaZulu Chief Buthelezi]

[Text] [No dateline as received] — Three and a half years ago the state president went to the white electorate for a mandate to establish a tri-cameral parliamentary system. He received a very substantial mandate to do so and I warned at the time that what he intended doing would anger black South Africans, radicalise black politics and accelerate the upward spiralling of violence. Ever since 1983 South Africa has been reaping the whirlwind that Mr P.W. Botha sowed. Black politics has radicalised. Violence has escalated upwards to the point where the National Party [NP] cannot rule SA [South Africa] outside a state of emergency and the isolation of SA by the international community proceeded at a greatly accelerated pace. Consequences of this kind had inevitably to find expression in deepening economic depression.

Yesterday white South Africans again voted and again gave a very substantial mandate to the state president to follow his brand of reform. It is the same brand of reform which black South Africa rejected in 1983. We reject it now and the white electorate in the years to come will be seen to have stimulated an even further radicalization of black politics and the deepening of the gulf that exists between black and white. I fear for the future. The white electorate have given more justification to the argu-

ments of those who say that only escalated violence can bring whites to their senses.

In 1983 the state president asked SA for a blank cheque. He wanted a mandate to deal as he saw fit with the question of black constitutional advancement. Yesterday he again asked for a blank cheque to do exactly the same thing. The mandate he asked for is a mandate to retain the tri-cameral parliament and maintain the edifices of apartheid in the form of homeland political structures. He asked for a mandate to maintain the so-called independence of the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] areas and he asked for a mandate to add to these structures additional apartheid structures for black South Africans living in urban areas. Blacks will despair at this further evidence that talk about the removal of apartheid takes place as the architects of apartheid continue planning new apartheid structures.

Even those of us who are committed to non-violence would rather die than accept the NP's prescription of a sugar-coated apartheid pill.

The international community must now hear me when I remind it that the punitive isolation of SA is driving white South Africans to put their backs to the wall and stand bloody-minded in support of the state president's political recalcitrance. I see white South Africans as having moved substantially to the right. This movement is a movement I see across the board. Erstwhile PFP [Progressive Federal Party] and NRP [New Republic Party] support shifted to support the NP, and erstwhile NP support shifted to support the Conservative Party [CP]. It looks at this stage of the election results as though the CP will emerge as the official opposition in the House of Assembly. The whole of white SA knew what was at stake when they went to the polls. Never in the history of the country has the white electorate been more aware of international and external threats to the very fabric of SA. Whites knew what they were voting for and they deliberately voted to support white privilege. They prefer to destroy the economy of this country and all of us with everything we have built up together rather than share power and the wealth of the country with the majority of SA's population.

I am totally appalled at what happened yesterday and I see a long, hard, costly political grind ahead. The NP cannot deliver the goods it has promised to the white electorate. There will now be no real negotiations between black and white at the national level and negotiations at regional level will now become of more crucial importance. We must negotiate if we are going to avoid violence as the final arbiter of what should and should not be done.

The state president has all but destroyed prospects of real negotiations taking place with the NP and we must now concentrate on doing whatever can be done at the regional level. If he persists in obstructing even voluntary regional negotiations because he is bent on ramming his neo-apartheid plans down our throats, then all I can say we will have to seek mandates for the next step we may need to take from millions of black South Africans.

Dr Dennis Worrall, Mr Wynand Malan and Dr Esther Lategan [anti-National Party candidates] showed what dominant personalities could do in NP strongholds. That force is there and it is there in far more than three constituencies. A terrible historical responsibility rests on the few in white politics who will now have to do so much for so many.

Let them all analyse the election results to see the need to continue what they started by servicing negotiations at the regional level.

The election results showed the total historic necessity for the KwaZulu Natal Indaba. The politics of negotiations must ultimately triumph and it is time now to commence on that triumphant journey by taking local and regional steps towards final national goals. Reform which is dictated from above can never be acceptable to the majority of SA's population.

Only concensus politics can solve our problems — and not Mr Botha's prescription politics.

Negotiations are going to be tough and it will be extremely difficult to mount them. But I can assure SA that solving its problems by violence will be tougher — so tough, in fact, that nobody can triumph through violence. The state president will have to maintain his position by employing state violence to oppose revolutionary violence. Violent confrontation will continue in SA and while it continues the forces working towards the normalisation of South Africa as a modern Western-type democratic state will have to do a lot more to gather the momentum that is needed for win the race against time with violence. Ruling through a state of emergency is not the answer to the problems which are now created by our besieged economy because of apartheid.

Big business in SA has now an even greater responsibility to play its historic role. Academics and church leaders will also have to do a lot more than they have ever done before to stimulate the momentum of the politics of negotiation. The election results have not destroyed the forces of negotiation and they have not destroyed the upward spiralling of black negotiating power. They have dramatically underwritten the need for redoubled efforts in total commitment to salvaging SA from the ruins into which the NP is intent on pushing us.

I think that our people will understand even better what I say to them ever so often after the white electorates performance that ours is a long and hard road. We have a responsibility which is deeper than that which whites are capable of. We cannot destroy the future of our children and their childrens children by succumbing to white political bankruptcy and stupidity.

I call on white SA in this tragic hour of SA's need to recognise that the NP fought this election and won this election by putting the good of the party before the good of the state. The ferment within the NP will continue despite the election results. Let that ferment deepen and let those involved in challenging the NP from within now realise how awesome the responsibility is that they face. If the ferment which Dr Dennis Worrall, Dr Esther Lategan and Mr Wynand Malan have started does not gain momentum, then all we can say is God help SA.

ANC, PAC Condemn Voting

AB071245 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1200 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] The ANC and the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] for Azania in Lagos have called on the international community to increase its moral and material support for the liberation movements as an act of condemnation for yesterday's whites-only elections in apartheid South Africa.

At a news conference in Lagos today, the representatives of the organizations described the elections as illegal and a further mandate for the Botha regime to continue to brutalize the majority black population. The PAC representative, Mr (Bojie Jordan), said that with the recent developments in South Africa the congress had no alternative but to step up the armed struggle.

Court Overturns Order on UDF's 'Affected' Status

MB081718 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1717 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Durban, May 8, SAPA — A proclamation declaring the UDF [United Democratic Front] an affected organisation was overturned in the Durban Supreme Court today, allowing the organisation to resume receiving funds from overseas donors.

The UDF's attorney Mr Azhar Cachalia told SAPA tonight that the proclamation, issued by the state president on October 9 last year, was declared null and void by Mr Justice John Didcott on the grounds that the wrong minister had prepared a factual report on which the state president based his decision.

In terms of the Affected Organisations Act the state president must receive a factual report from the minister of justice before issuing a proclamation declaring an organisation affected, said Mr Cachalia.

Mr Didcott found that in the UDF's case the proclamation was invalid because the report was actually issued by the then minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange.

Mr Cachalia said the state had been granted leave to appeal but the UDF was going ahead with its funding activities.

"The UDF is no longer an affected organisation and will now continue its business as usual," he said.

Mr Cachalia is also the national treasurer of the UDF.

Mr Justice Didcott did make judgement on a number of technical points relating to the UDF's application and said he would rule on these at a later stage.

UCASA To Participate in National Council

MB101934 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1915 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] The president of UCASA, the Urban Councils Association of South Africa, Mr Steve Kgame, says his association will take part in the national council proposed by the government. Speaking at the establishment of the northern Transvaal branch of the association at Mamelodi near Pretoria, he said the participation of UCASA would make it possible for black participation in policy decisionmaking in the country. Mr Kgame said that it was the duty of local authorities to inform the government of the needs of blacks. He said that since UCASA has been mandated to take part in the council, blacks would be represented fully.

QwaQwa Government Decides Against Independence

MB101446 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1438 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] Johannesburg, May 10, SAPA — Members of the ruling Dikwankwetla Party of the Qwaqwa Government resolved at their national council meeting at Welkom yesterday not to opt for independence.

Mr T.E. Phoofolo, assistant secretary-general of press relations for the Dikwankwetla Party, told SAPA today that residents that residents of the Qwaqwa national state regarded themselves as citizens of South Africa.

He said the decision taken yesterday not to opt for independence followed previous similar decisions by the legislative assembly.

The 80-member Qwaqwa legislative assembly consists of 79 members of the Dikwankwetla Party, and one member of the opposition Basotho Unity Party. Of the 79 members of the ruling party, 20 are permanently resident outside Qwaqwa.

Mr Phoofolo said reports were incorrect that the Qwaqwa Government would opt for independence when the Botshabelo region near Bloemfontein was transferred to the Qwaqwa Government before the end of the year.

Information Bureau Issues 8 May Unrest Report

MB090837 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0828 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Pretoria May 9 SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information's daily unrest report:

"Unrest report period: 00h01 to 24h00 (8 May)

"Four classrooms and two laboratories of the Belgravia High School in Athlone were set alight by unknown persons. Damage was estimated at R320,000. No arrests and no injuries were reported.

"Two other incidents of stoning occurred in the same township. One at a SAP vehicle and one at a private vehicle. Damage was minimal and no injuries were reported.

"Ten blacks threw a petrolbomb at a SAP vahicle in Guguletu (Cape Town). No damage or injuries were reported. Police arrested one black man. In Lingelihle (Cradock) a private home was petrolbombed. Police arrested 2 black women and one black man. Damage was reported as R20. Nobody was injured. The

motive apparently was that the occupant's daughter was dating a member of the security forces.

"In Claremont (Pinetown) a group of 50 youths stoned a private home becasue the occupant's children did not want to join the comrades. No arrests were reported.

"In Kwamashu (Durban) a private home was petrolbombed. Damage was reported as R1500. No arrests or injuries were reported.

"One passenger coach was set alight at the Benrose railway yard. No injuries or arrests were reported. Damage was extensive.

"Another passenger coach was set alight at the Naledi station in Soweto. Again no injuries or arrests reported. Damage was reported as R100.

"An unknown black man fired a shot at security forces on duty at New Canada station. No injuries or arrests were reported.

"In Ishawelo (Soweto) a private home was set alight. No injuries or arrests were reported. Damage was estimated at R500."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

MB090503 [Editorial report]

CITIZEN: Election Shows Toughening of White Opinion

In its page 6 editorial on the results of the 6 May election, Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 8 May notes: "Taking the NP and the CP together, and adding in the HNP [Reconstituted National Party] vote, we have 82 percent of the voters standing firm on law and order, demonstrating their rejection of any compromise with the ANC as a terrorist organisation, refusing to accept the demands of the outside world for one man, one vote majority rule, refusing to unban the Communist Party, and willing to face sanctions rather than buckle under overseas pressure." The election results also show that "82 percent of the electorate is not willing to bow to the United States and other countries which seek to impose their solutions on South Africa." However, there is an important difference between the NP and the CP, "the NP being reformist and the CP being anti-reformist." The fact that the NP increased its number of seats in parliament shows that it "scored a notable victory on a reform ticket" and "therefore has the mandate it sought to bring Blacks into a new dispensation."

STAR on Election's 'Dreadful' Implications

The implications of the results of the general election are "dreadful," Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 8 May observes in a page 10 editorial. "Increased polarisation internally will coincide with increased alienation from abroad, with all the corrosive effect that those will have on the economy and national wellbeing." The results will also only heighten black anger against whites, since whites, who could have demonstrated their goodwill by voting against apartheid, "gave apparent support to pasteurised apartheid, where they didn't actually vote for the original." "The white electorate has also endorsed a trend towards ever more concentration of power in the hands of the State President and his security advisers, who have increasingly shown a preference for authoritarian rule." "On the international front, sanctions and hostility will intensify causing a backlash at home with more repression and more defiance." "However, if the position looks bleak, it cannot yet be declared hopeless. There are influential people in our society...who recognise where the country is going and can try to reverse this rush to confrontation and disaster." "Unfortunately, we are dealing now with a thoroughly belligerent, cocksure government which will brook no curb on itself and cannot understand that to many it is no more acceptable as a negotiator than the ANC."

Parliamentary Tradition in Jeopardy

"By choosing security before reform as the basis of its election victory, the National Party has now placed the very continuance of orderly and co-operative parliamentary government in jeopardy in the longer term," the paper comments in a second editorial on the same page. In order for President Botha to make his "creaky tricameral system work at all, especially ahead of elections, he requires the participation of the coloured and Indian Houses. Kowtowing to racism to satisfy the CP could be more than those Houses could stomach." "The government cannot serve reform and repression simultaneously. Required to do so by circumstances of its own making, it faces a grave threat to the parliamentary tradition."

Election Not Answer to Dilemma

The "overall question" on the election results "still remains: So what? What mandate has Mr Botha received? Essentially he has received a blank cheque to govern on his own terms — whatever they are. So what is new? He could, and did, do that before the election," Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert writes in his "My View" column on the same page. "The simple point is that the answer to our dilemma cannot be found by rearranging the fortunes of political parties in an all-white election. The pressure for change comes not from inside parliament but outside. In fact this election, if anything, has shown conclusively how strong the resistance to change is within white politics."

BUSINESS DAY on Continued Need for Change

"Comment in this space in yesterday's edition of *Business Day*, written before the full extent of the electoral shift to the right had become clear, vastly overrated the emergence of a new political force to the left of the National Party. In fact, the defection of intellectuals from the National Party can be seen, in retrospect, as a class phenomenon," Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 8 May says in a page 8 editorial. The election results mean that "the likelihood of a political settlement of the country's major problems remains remote." "Nevertheless, life must go on. If the major political problems are, for the time being, essentially insoluble, then the need becomes greater to find solutions to lesser, sociological or economic problems." "The longer the political situation remains frozen — especially if it is frozen across gun barrels — the greater will be the need for innovative action to change the sociology of the country in preparation for the inevitable day that political change does come to this land."

Appeal for Calm

"Black citizens of this country, abandoned yet again on the sidelines during this week's festival of right-wing fervour, may

be forgiven a sense of naked anger, even betrayal, at the election outcome," *Business Day* remarks in a second editorial on the same page. "There is little encouragement in the results; not just for blacks but for all forward-thinking people. Increasing polarisation between black and white will be the result at a time when a joining of hands is needed. Nonetheless, we appeal for calm while South Africa — all of South Africa — absorbs the shock of the election."

Owen Analyzes Election Results

"This was an election with a difference, a turning point in our history. The crude methods of President Botha's campaign forced the white electorate to a choice — and the voters chose, unequivocally, to declare the values they hold most dear. They voted, first and foremost, to define themselves by pigmentation, not as South Africans, but as white South Africans," Ken Owen writes in a column on the same page. The white electorate "voted for law and order, and damn the niceties. They endorsed, and so made themselves responsible for the detention without trial of 20,000 people or more." They showed they were not "squeamish about Press restrictions, or the state of emergency, or inroads on the courts, or about the suppression of civil liberties, or the rule of law. In rejecting on such a massive scale the harmless PFP, the voters served notice that Europe's civilised concern for human rights and the quality of intellectual life count for little so long as, in their nightmares, they see the barbarians at the gates." "For the moment, Nationalist leaders — and many other apologists — are trying to limit the damage caused by the shift to the right that President Botha has precipitated. To mollify foreign opinion, they are emphasising the stability of a vast Nationalist majority. It is untrue. The Nationalists were more stable in the last Parliament, even though their numbers were smaller, because they were more securely seated; now their many marginal seats are under constant threat, inherently unstable."

CAPE TIMES on Need for Negotiation

Whatever the final results of the election, "the dominant question remains: when will apartheid be scrapped and blacks given the vote on the same basis of whites?" Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 7 May asks in a page 12 editorial. "Until this day arrives, it is plain, the dreary round of limpet bombs, land mines, petrol bombs and other such manifestions of black rebellion will continue. The goal of concerned whites at this point should be to work with re-doubled vigour to build a parliamentary majority in favour of negotiation. But negotiation, let it be noted, is not consultation with inferiors. It is something which takes place between equals and without preconditions. And unless it includes the ANC it will not work."

SOWETAN on Elections' 'Bad News'

"To us" the results of the 6 May election are "obviously bad news," Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 8 May says in a page 6 editorial. "We blacks will suffer the brunt of radical right-wing policies being thrust down the Government's throat. The Government will relent for fear of more white voters going CP. In a way Mr P.W. Botha is hoist with his own petard. The scarifying tactics about the security of the country have frightened the life out of the whole community." "The macho image now given to the Nats will make them even more aggressive in dealing with the so-called unrest in black areas and their military adventures against banned organisations in neighbouring states. White South Africans have indeed put the finishing touches to the feared scenarios of a bloodbath or intermittent unrest in this country. They will celebrate for a short time but we fear they have dragged us all into a situation that some had hoped would never materialise."

'Focus' on Mandela's Vision

In its "Focus" column on the same page, the paper notes that Nelson Mandela was the winner of the *Sowetan's* "Ballot Box." Since Mandela is in prison, "he could not give us his vision for a new South Africa. The *Sowetan* then asked the person closest to him, Winnie, to tell us what her husband's vision is." Winnie Mandela then writes that her husband's "vision of tomorrow's South Africa is one unitary nonracial democratic State which belongs to all its inhabitants and that no government can justly claim authority unless it is based on the will of the majority of the people." She notes that Mandela's response to State President P.W. Botha's offer to release him if he renounced violence was "forthright and unamibiguous, a rare opportunity of testing the commitment of men incarcerated 25 years ago for their vision of a new South Africa." "Attempts to emphasise divisions among the freedom-loving people of our land will never succeed. The clear vision is that of a people who shall be free to express their ideals where freedom of speech will be respected. None of these ideals have been realised. Therefore, Mandela remains behind bars with the rest of our leaders and will do so until they are freed by those they represent."

P.W. Botha 'Bully'

The image State President P.W. Botha projects is that of "a bully. Period. No subtleness, no attempt at intellectual depth," Joe Thloloe writes in his "Perspective" column on page 7. "If I were a voter, I would not vote for him. I would not vote for anybody who did not accept that my vote turned him into my servant and not my boss. As a democrat, I would want to call the shots. But with metronome regularity, the white electorate returns him and his party to power and I seriously ask myself, Why?" "Do the whites vote for him because he makes them feel safe? Do they believe that if he can bully them, then it will be easy for him to bully the black hordes into submission?" However, blacks continue to be "resentful" and "angry, to the point where P.W. has had to write them notes, addressed to 'Fellow South Africans.' He has written the notes, using the machinery of the Bureau for Information, to convince blacks that they should not be fooled, that there is reform taking place in the country." "Dear P.W., the day there is reform, you will not need pamphlets and the Bureau for Information to tell us about it."

10 May Press Review

MB100450 [Editorial report]

STAR: Cities Must Go Their Own Way

"Unless the National Party finds a courage it has never before displayed, and a willingness to negotiate with black leaders chosen by blacks rather than whites, then the white urban people of South Africa are on their own," Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 9 May says in a page 8 editorial. "The three major centres — Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town — must view what is going on out there in the frightened laagers as hostile to

their interests. These enlightened metropolises with their dynamic concentration of skills and cultures must survive the national polarisation and paralysis which now threaten." "One looks with a certain amount of relief at the way the spirit of racial tolerance, which this week all but flickered out over wide areas of South Africa, appears to be burning on in many important metropolitan districts which on Wednesday [6 May] cast tens of thousands of votes against apartheid."

Election Emphasizes Black-White Gulf

"Most of the white electorate appears to have ignored totally the views of the millions of non-voters whose lives they govern, and this shortsightedness could prove as dangerous as hallucinatory drugs," Harvey Tyson writes in his "Undercurrent Affairs" column on the same page. "The country has had more than three years of darkness under the emergency. The new Parliament offers little hope of effective enlightenment. The problem of the election is that it emphasised, to the point of despair, the gulf between most whites and most blacks. The despair must be mainly on the side of the whites when they come to realise — too late — what they achieved on May 6."

Political Realignment Possible

"Party allegiances will be strained to the limit by this week's heavy swing to the Right in the white general elections," John Patten writes in his "The Independent" column on the same page. "New Nats [more liberal National Party members] who stuck with the party in spite of their frustrations (while Mr Wynand Malan, Dr Denis Worrall and a host of other prominent verligtes [enlightened people] abandoned ship) must be wondering now what possible purpose they still have in politics." The PFP too must be "feeling the shock. Recriminations can be expected in a big way within the PFP after the severe reverses the Reform Alliance suffered." "A significant factor in what may happen next is the contrast between the considerable impact the independents made, both in victory and defeat, and the drubbing the PFP and NRP took in certain areas." "The other critical point in the PFP's post-mortem could be the long-simmering differences that have existed on attitudes towards army service and internal security, which were exploited to the hilt by the Nationalists. The New Nats, the independents and the more security-conscious PFP group share strong common ground in this area, but the left wing of the party has deeply held views on civil rights and tactical interracial bridge-building which leaves no room for compromise. The strains are, therefore, likely to be felt in the PFP just as much as within the National Party in the coming months. Some realignment is by no means an impossibility. Nor would it be bad for South African politics."

ZAMBIA

Bank Announces Criteria for Foreign Exchange

MB081857 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] The Bank of Zambia today announced that priority for allocation of foreign exchange and in granting import licenses will be given to enterprises producing essential or basic goods for domestic consumption. Announcing the criteria for allocating foreign exchange and import licenses in a press release, the governor of the bank, Dr Leonard Chivuno, said next in consideration would be the enterprises or organizations producing (?nontraditional) goods for exports. The governor said that in both categories, priority will first be given to enterprises using local raw materials, reducing dependence on imports, labor-intensive, and those reducing capital-intensive methods of production.